THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

WHY THE WAR MUST GO ON

NOT PEACE, but a sharpening of swords and a stiffening of the resolve to fight on to victory or the bitter end, would seem to be the chief result of President Wilson's efforts to hasten the end of the war in Europe. The simultaneous appearance of Germany's note to the neutral Governments, Premier Lloyd-George's Guildhall speech, the Allies' response to our President's suggestion that the belligerents state their peace-terms, and the separate response of Belgium, "all make it clear" to the New York *Journal of Commerce* "that there is little chance at this time, or for an indefinite time to come, of bringing about peace between the Powers that are shaking Europe with the most terrific war in history." And the New York daily but speaks the mind of most of its contemporaries, and echoes the judgment of the experienced press correspondents in Washington and London. Any one, thinks the New York *Tribune*'s representative in the British capital, who reads the Allies' note carefully must be convinced that "it is impossible to stop the war now." In the same way, Mr. S. H. Evans writes from Washington to the same paper of the prevailing belief that "the door to peace is closed." True, the Allies have outlined their terms, as the President asked, but in pro-Entente circles, we are told, "nobody expects that Germany, in her present state of mind, will even consider" such conditions. The German view, according to this correspondent, is that "the terms stated in the Allies' note are ridiculous. More could not be asked if the armies of Great Britain and France were pounding at the gates of Berlin. Every last German in the world would fight for ten years on bread and water rather than submit to the 'preposterous' terms submitted in the note of the Allies to the President."

The Allies' formal reply to the President's note of December 19 was given out for publication in our papers of January 12. It opens with an expression of friendship for the United States and a tribute to the sentiments inspiring the President's action. The proposal for a league to enforce peace is greeted with favor, "but a discussion of future arrangements destined to insure an enduring peace presupposes a satisfactory settlement of the actual conflict." And the Allies believe "that it is impossible at the present moment to attain" such a peace. They feel it their duty to challenge in the "most friendly" way the analogy drawn by the President between the two groups of belligerents. "This analogy, based on public declarations of the Central Powers, is in direct conflict with the evidence," and President Wilson in alluding to it "did not, of course, intend to adopt it as his own." After mentioning some of the "crimes" of the enemy, the note thus meets the President's desire "that the belligerent Powers openly affirm the objects which they seek by continuing the war":

> "The Allies experience no difficulty in replying to this request. Their objects in the war are well known. They have been formulated on many occasions by the chiefs of their divers Governments. Their objects in the war will not be made known in detail with all the equitable compensations and indemnities for damages suffered until the hour of negotiations.
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> "But the civilized world knows that they imply in all necessity and in the first instance the restoration of Belgium, of Servia, and of Montenegro, and the indemnities which are due them.
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> "The evacuation of the invaded territories of France, of Russia, and of Roumania, with just reparation.
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> "The reorganization of Europe, guaranteed by a stable settlement, based alike upon the principle of nationalities, on the right which all peoples, whether small or great, have to the enjoyment of full security and free economic development, and also upon territorial agreements and international arrangements so framed as to guarantee land and sea frontiers against unjust attacks.
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> "The restitution of provinces or territories wrested in the past from the Allies by force or against the will of their populations.
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> "The liberation of Italians, of Slavs, of Roumanians, and of Tcheco-Slovaques from foreign domination.
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> "The enfranchisement of populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turks.
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> "The expulsion from Europe of the Ottoman Empire, which has proved itself so radically alien to Western civilization.
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> "The intentions of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia regarding Poland have been clearly indicated in the proclamation which he has just addrest to his armies.
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> "It goes without saying that if the Allies wish to liberate Europe from the brutal covetousness of Prussian militarism it never has been their design, as has been alleged, to encompass the extermination of the German peoples and their political disappearance. That which they desire above all is to insure a peace upon the principles of liberty and justice, upon the inviolable fidelity to international obligation with which the Government of the United States has never ceased to be inspired.
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> "United in the pursuits of this supreme object, the Allies are determined, individually and collectively, to act with all their power and to consent to all sacrifices to bring to a victorious close the conflict upon which they are convinced not only their own safety and prosperity depend, but also the future of civilization itself."

In the Name of God the Father

Do not ignore the solemn appeal to the American People on pages 136 and 137.
Turn to it *now*. It will stir every heart. Instant action is imperative.

The Belgian note, received at the same time, asserts Belgium's desire for only such a peace as would bring her, "as well as equitable reparation, security and guaranties for the future." It also "serves to show the difference between the cause of the Allies and that of the Central Powers," says the New York *Times*, alluding to these two sentences:

> "The President seems to believe that the statesmen of the two opposing camps pursue the same objects of war. The example of Belgium unfortunately demonstrates that this is in no wise the fact."

Premier Lloyd-George's Guildhall speech of January 11 was a part of the launching of a gigantic new British loan. He told his hearers, and through them the British people, that if the British Army were given the necessary support "they will cleave a road to victory through the dangers and perils of the next few months." Of the peace-proposals, he said:

> "The German Kaiser a few days ago sent a message to his people that the Allies had rejected his peace-offers. He did so in order to drug those whom he could no longer dragoon. Where are those offers? We have asked for them; we have never seen them. We were not offered terms; we were offered a trap baited with fair words. They tempted us once, but the lion has his eyes open. We have rejected no terms that we have ever seen. Of course, it would suit them to have peace at the present moment on their terms. We all want peace; but when we get it it must be a real peace."

The Allies, declared Mr. Lloyd-George, have definitely decided, and have made the decision clear in the replies to Germany and the United States, "that even war is better than peace at the Prussian price of domination over Europe," and that when the time comes to rebuild the Temple of Peace "it must be on the rock of vindicated justice."

On the day of Mr. Lloyd-George's speech representatives of neutral Powers received a note from Germany, calling attention to the Entente Allies' refusal to enter into peace-negotiations, answering Allied denunciation of German aims and methods by noting shortcomings on the part of the accusers, and by calling their sincerity into question. The German Government protests against the "calumnies" that have been published, and declares that it made "an honest attempt to terminate the war and open the road for an understanding among the belligerents." But—

> "The hostile Governments have declined to accept this road. Upon them falls the full responsibility for the continuation of the bloodshed.
>
> "The four (Teutonic) allied Powers, however, will continue to struggle in quiet confidence and with firm trust in their good right until a peace will be gained which guarantees to their nations their honor, existence, and liberty of development, which to all nations of the European continent gives the blessing of cooperation in mutual respect and under equal rights, in common work for the solution of the great problems of civilization."

Thus the Teutonic resolve to continue the struggle matches that displayed by the Allies in their reply to President Wilson. Early editorial comment emphasized the failure of peace-hopes. To comply with the Allied terms, remarked the Baltimore *Sun*, "Germany must throw over her ally, Turkey, consent to the relinquishing of Austrian territory to Italy and the Balkan nations, restore all captured territory, and pay big indemnities." This is "a pretty stiff order," and "gives small hope of peace in the near future." "If these demands are to be insisted upon by the Allies," says the New York *American*, "there will be no peace until one side conquers the other or both sides fall exhausted." *The American* calls the note "a truculent and bitter reply," which "does not even refrain from veiled insult to the President of the United States."

Yet papers which have in the past defended President Wilson almost as consistently as the Hearst dailies have attacked him, find the Entente reply most satisfactory as far as the President is concerned. The New York *Times* hopes the President's critics will see how great a service he has rendered the world by "eliciting from the Allies this full and candid statement of their purposes." The Springfield *Republican* welcomes the reply as "explicit to a degree far surpassing any previous pronouncement" and in this respect "much more satisfactory to the United States than was the reply of the Central Powers."

Similarly, the New York *World* finds in this "first clear and comprehensive statement put forth by either side," a "complete justification of President Wilson's action." Germany, notes *The World*, "has asked for peace as a victor, but even as a victor it has declined to disclose the terms upon which it would consider peace." As for the Allies' actual terms, it goes on to say:

> "In at least two minor respects they are wholly immoral, in that they contemplate the seizure of territory that never belonged to Italy and Roumania in order to pay the bribes that those two eminently sordid Governments exacted as their price for entering the war on the side of the Allies. But in many other respects they touch the highest point of idealism that has been reached in the international politics of Europe, and in certain instances they constitute a veritable emancipation proclamation."

These demands, says the St. Louis *Republic*, "only apply the principles of the Declaration of Independence." The New York *Herald* calls them a "new Declaration of Independence in behalf of civilization." The Allies' reply, declares the Washington *Post*, "is the only answer that could have been made by nations which are conscious of their power to win and inspired by an undying resolve to punish the Power that has devastated Europe and to expel another that has made southeastern Europe a hell on earth." Contrasting the Allies' and German replies to President Wilson, the Providence *Journal* remarks:

> "The Allies are willing to publish their terms because they have the ultimate power to enforce them. . . . The relentless logic of the situation is betrayed in Berlin's careful avoidance of details. Germany will accept whatever terms she is compelled to accept. Now that the Entente nations have made known their terms, the only question is to what extent Germany is willing to pay for her violation of every consideration of honor, humanity, and international morals. There is a persistent and growing conviction that she will soon be willing to make concessions which six months ago would have appeared incredible."

The concessions, however, as the New York *German Herold* thinks, will not all come from the Teutonic side. The Allies "know there will be much reduction by bargaining" from their demands. Says this German-American daily:

> "The note of the Allies will find an answer from the German side. This answer will be moderate, for Germany is conducting no war of conquest. Apparently, then, there will come an answer from the Entente; and so it will go, we hope, with address and counter-address, until a basis is found on which the restoration of Europe will be possible."

But at the German Embassy in Washington, we read in the correspondence of the New York *Times*, the note was received with a real feeling of disappointment, and a conviction that the Allies have tightly closed the door to peace. At the same time, says this correspondent, there is a grain of comfort for Germans in the thought that while peace is farther off than ever, their enemies have strengthened the arms of the Central Powers, for—

> "The Entente's attitude will arouse the allies of Germany and make them more than ever determined to fight to a finish. The German idea is that while the people of Germany may take note of the assurance of the Entente that 'it has never been their design to encompass the extermination of the German peoples and their political disappearance,' the nations allied with Germany will find in the note the expression of a purpose to cause their territorial and political disintegration, and this will impel them to fight harder."

MR. GERARD'S "OLIVE-BRANCH" SPEECH

After-dinner speeches are notoriously of soporific influence, but the one delivered by James W. Gerard, American Ambassador at Berlin, in that city, on January 6, has had a most awakening effect, we gather from the press, on editors here and in Europe. Two days after it was cabled to this side the State Department requested from Mr. Gerard an exact report of his remarks, yet Washington dispatches advise us that the only reason for the Department's action was because there was doubt of the accuracy of the version of the speech as published through the Overseas News Agency. The Department's request might seem to indicate a pleasurable impatience to read a peculiarly fine piece of oratory, but few if any take this happy view of it. Some, in fact, think our Ambassador's glowing eulogy of the Hollweg administration came a little too near being a slap at Tirpitz, Reventlow, and the other advocates of ruthless *U*-boat warfare, who are just now out of power. Later word by wireless from Berlin confirms the correctness of Mr. Gerard's utterances as reported, and we read that they were heartily applauded by Germans at the dinner, are cited with approval by the newspapers, with few exceptions, and, furthermore, that the Associated Press is informed they were "welcomed in high quarters." The occasion was the banquet of the American Association of Commerce and Trade, of Berlin, when, according to the dispatch of the Overseas News Agency, Arthur von Gwinner, Director of the Deutsche Bank, likened our Ambassador to the "peace-dove of Noah's ark," and Mr. Gerard is reported as saying:

> "Never since the beginning of the war have the relations between Germany and the United States been as cordial as now. I have brought back an olive-branch from the President—or don't you consider the President's message an olive-branch? I personally am convinced that as long as Germany's fate is directed by such men as my friend the Chancellor and Dr. Helfferich and Dr. Solf; by Admirals von Capelle, Holtzendorff, and von Müller; by Generals von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, and last but not least, by my friend Zimmermann, the relations between the two countries are running no risk."

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"THE PEACE-DOVE OF NOAH'S ARK."

Ambassador Gerard is compared to one of the famous birds of history by Germans anxious for peace.

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) thinks that, "making every allowance for the amenities of the dinner-table," the remark that Mr. Gerard had "brought back an olive-branch from the President" seems to be "still another gloss upon the President's note to the belligerents, and a rather disquieting one at that," and this journal adds:

> "The obvious interpretation is that the note was written for its effect in Berlin; that it was, in fact, as has already been intimated, an attempt to evade the serious issues between the United States and Germany and to second the German call for peace. Cordial relations secured in so humiliating a fashion can hardly be a subject for congratulation."

Among other dailies that are severe in their criticism of the Ambassador's speech, as reported, are the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), which calls it "an unfortunate break," and the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), which says it is "dangerous fiction," and "works an injustice to Americans, because it misrepresents them, and to Germans, because it is apt to deceive them." The view of journals more moderately disposed may be summarized in the expression of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which believes that "probably Ambassador Gerard said nothing" that would at all warrant the deduction of some German journals that there has been a change in opinion in this country about the war. And the "very diversity" of German comment "creates the presumption that his speech was one made up of expressions of politeness and courtesy appropriate to the occasion and quite devoid of any serious international meaning."

A Washington correspondent of *The World*, which is held to be in close touch with the Administration, tells us that officials of the State Department insist that the request for a report of his speech from Ambassador Gerard must not be construed as indicating displeasure because of the alleged utterances, and this informant goes on to say that they seemed to believe that—

> "Mr. Gerard had merely uttered a few pleasantries in replying to the good wishes of his American friends and the German officials.
>
> "The one thing which officials of the State Department did was to impress inquirers with the fact that Mr. Gerard was not speaking for this Government, the White House, or the State Department.
>
> "The Administration has repeatedly insisted that the President's note should not be interpreted as a peace-proposal of any sort. It is believed here that Mr. Gerard made no reference to the note which will not be found to have been in accord with the President's view of it."

Turning to the foreign press, we hear from Count Reventlow in the Berlin *Tageszeitung* that "in mentioning names Mr. Gerard has involved the highest German military commands in political questions and the clash of rival opinions in a manner never to be expected from a foreign ambassador in the midst of a great war," and he adds:

> "In saying that so long as certain men retained their positions there would be no danger of unfriendly relations, Mr. Gerard's words must be completed thus: 'But if other men come who do not suit us, then—.' The threat is unmistakable."

Representative of a less frenetic German mood is the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, which says that "there are, unfortunately, too many people in Germany who regard as degradation any result achieved by yielding, and who belittle anything not gained with the fist. Meanwhile, the number of Germany's enemies has so increased that it is desirable to build 'golden bridges' for those real or would-be enemies who manifest a desire to revise their earlier opinions." Then, in defense of the shipment of war-munitions, this journal observes:

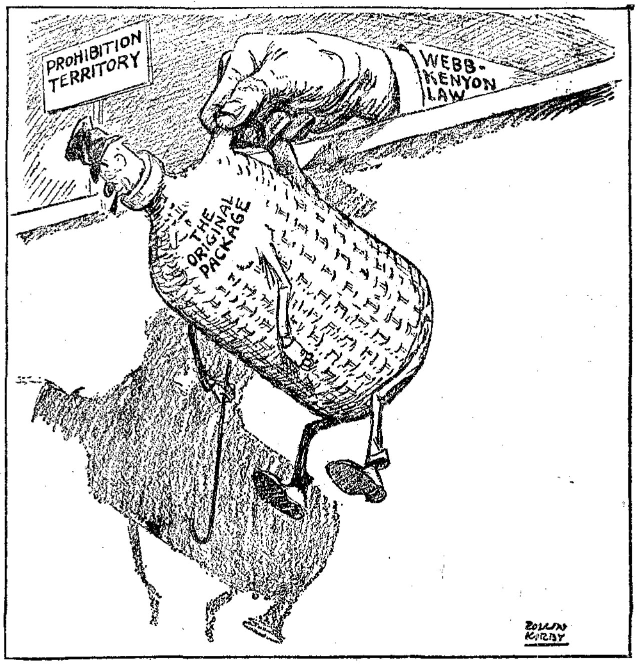
> "It must always be recalled to the German 'Yankee-haters' that their standpoint is legally wrong, that the Hague convention distinctly permits neutrals to make deliveries of ammunition, and that Germany's representatives in that convention expressly opposed changing this clause."

Among British dailies we find the Manchester *Guardian* saying that "evidently Mr. Gerard is anxious to support the Chancellor and his associates against the attacks of the von Tirpitz clique and wild annexationists . . . because he thinks the triumph of the opposition would mean very serious trouble between Germany and the United States. It is important that the English people should understand the angle at which Mr. Gerard stands." But the Liverpool *Post* remarks:

> "A conscientious neutral, a conscientious American neutral, who is obliged to give public utterance to such sentiments, if he is obliged, while the *Lusitania* crime still cries for atonement and neutral ships are at the present time being wantonly sunk by the half-dozen at the behest of the 'excellent statesmen and leaders,' is to be pitied."

TO STOP LEAKAGE INTO DRY STATES

A DECISION establishing, as it says, "the all-reaching power of Government over liquor," and, as many editors note, cutting off the "bootlegger" from his source of supplies, enabling prohibition to exercise its mandate over the home as well as over the saloon, and generally making it possible for a State to be "dry" in fact as well as in name, was handed down by the United States Supreme Court on January 8, when that tribunal affirmed the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon Law. By a significant coincidence this came almost simultaneously with the passage by the Senate of two important anti-liquor measures, one making the District of Columbia dry, and the other prohibiting the transmission of liquor-advertisements through the mails into States which prohibit such advertising. The Washington correspondents expect both these to become laws. The Webb-Kenyon Law, passed in 1913, prohibited the importation from one State into another of liquor "intended to be received, possest, or in any manner used" in violation of any law of the State into which the liquor is being imported; but it was virtually not in operation, the Boston *Transcript* explains, pending the Supreme Court decision on its constitutionality. Now that it has come, the decision is hailed by editors and Washington correspondents as marking the beginning of a new era in the prohibition movement in the United States. But while all agree that the immediate effect of this ruling is, as the counsel for the Antisaloon League says, that "the States may now prohibit the possession, receipt, sale, and use of intoxicating liquor and not be hampered by the agencies of interstate commerce," there is a wide divergence of opinion as to what the ultimate effect will be. On the one hand, the champions of prohibition predict that with this powerful weapon their drive against the liquor forces will acquire a new impetus; but, on the other, the spokesmen for the liquor interests argue that as a result of the Supreme Court's decision many States now nominally dry will soon return to the ranks of the "wets." Thus a counsel for the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association is quoted in the New York *Times* as saying:



CASTING HIM OUT.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

> "In my opinion the result of this decision will be that many States now nominally dry will go wet within the next five years. This decision will prove the greatest possible check to the movement for national prohibition. The reason is that those advocating national prohibition have continually contended that there could be no real prohibition in any State under existing laws, because of the facility with which liquor could be imported into dry States. Their chief argument has been that no State, no matter how great a majority of its voters desired it, could actually go dry. But now that the Webb-Kenyon Law has been declared constitutional, it puts an end to that argument.
>
> "Any State that really wants to go dry now can go dry. The Webb-Kenyon Law does not provide that liquor shall not be sent into any prohibition State, but that each State's law on this subject must be obeyed. Incidentally, only a few of the prohibition States prohibit individuals from receiving liquor for personal use.
>
> "The law is going to decide whether or not the country really wants prohibition. I think it will test the sincerity of the prohibition States. It has been easy for a State to go dry when persons in it knew they could get whatever they wanted to drink from other sources, and under this condition it has been easy for many men to cast their votes for prohibition, for political effect or other reasons, when they themselves did not really want prohibition. But this will test their sincerity."

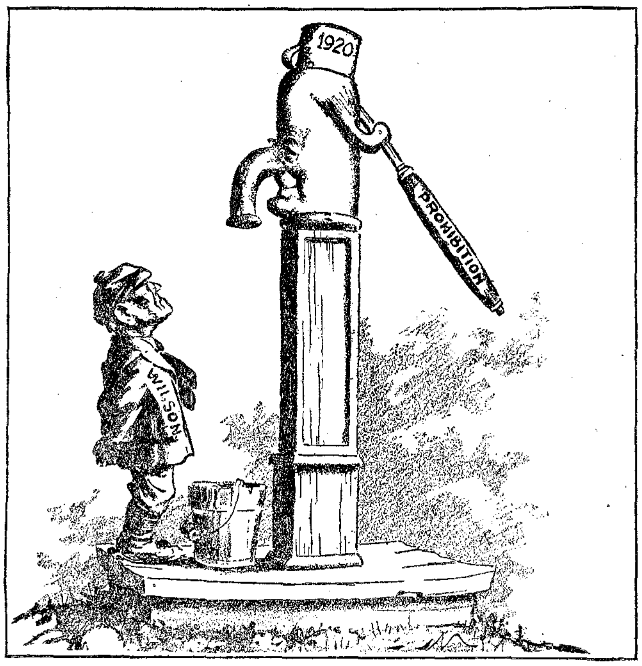
To some extent this view seems to be shared by the Boston *Transcript*, which thinks that the "original-package" privilege did much to facilitate the adoption of prohibitory State laws:

> "So long as the well-to-do individual was free to import liquors for his own use he was often inclined to favor prohibitory enactments for the 'lower classes.' This was the case particularly in the Southern States, where it was found desirable to restrict the sale of intoxicants to the colored population. It is not too much to say that Southern prohibition rests on the original package as its corner-stone. There has been very little interference by prohibition in the South with the drinking habits of the well-to-do. . . . . . .
>
> "It seems quite probable that the effect of the decision will be to put a certain restraint upon the adoption of prohibitory laws within the States. In any State which adopts such legislation, the legislative tendency to accompany it with such a prohibition as that adopted by West Virginia will be strong. That is to say, it will be impracticable as a legislative proposition to adopt prohibition without making it fully effective in this manner. It is the logical conclusion of the 'dry' enactment. But at the same time there will be some hesitation in the adoption of a course which must cut off this chance for personal importation and use. Prohibition, under the new condition, ceases to be a thing for somebody else, not for oneself. It will therefore be unattractive to the comfortable classes, which now include the well-employed artizans and laborers. It is now to be the 'whole hog or none.' There are States which may even be inclined to abandon the prohibition now in force. On its face, the Supreme Court decision on the Webb-Kenyon Law is a great victory for the 'drys.' In effect, and so far as the ordinary tendency toward 'dry' legislation is concerned, it may work the other way."

But another influential Boston daily, *The Christian Science Monitor*, hails the decision as "the greatest blow ever dealt the liquor-traffic, the most notable triumph ever scored by the prohibition cause in the United States." To quote further:

> "The bearing of the decision upon the question of the individual rights of States is no less interesting than its bearing upon the prohibition question. It upholds the individual State in its assertion of independent authority over social legislation, and goes so far as to afford each State protection against invasion of its rights in this respect by any other State. In addition, it upsets completely the contention that a Federal license to manufacture or sell liquor takes precedence of State law. . . . . . .
>
> "This marks the beginning of a new epoch in the prohibition movement. The enforced, as well as the asserted, right of the liquor-manufacturers, jobbers, and wholesalers to ship their wares into prohibition States has unquestionably retarded the prohibition movement. It is liquor manufactured outside the State that has scandalized the prohibition law in Maine for more than half a century. Under the assumed authority of Federal license and of the Interstate Commerce Law, a New-Hampshire brewing concern ran special trains carrying its products into Maine for a considerable period. The liquor interests, at one time, paid special attention to the shipments of liquor into Iowa, for the sole purpose of disgusting the law-abiding people of that and of other States with the administration and operation of the prohibition law."

This is "the greatest single gain yet made for the cause of real prohibition," declares the Philadelphia *Press*, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* quotes the statement of Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, in the American Year-Book for 1913, that the Webb-Kenyon Law, if sustained, would destroy "from 15 to 20 per cent. of the liquor business" in the United States. "In the judgment of many," says *The Eagle*, "this is an underestimate." In any case, other editors remark, this ruling gives the advocates of prohibition a chance to test their theory fairly and fully. "It effectually closes one of the largest loopholes in State prohibition," notes the New York *Tribune*, "and the reform is now free to survive or perish on its merits."



WELL?

—Evans in the Baltimore *American*.

While the Webb-Kenyon Law makes it possible to enforce a "bone-dry," State-wide prohibition law, the only States that now have such laws, as the New York *Times* reminds us, are West Virginia, Arizona, and Oregon. These States prohibit any importation of alcoholic beverages whatever, except for sacramental use, and in some cases for medicinal use.

Now that the Supreme Court has abolished another "twilight-zone" between State and Federal jurisdictions and has made it possible for each State to deal as drastically as it wishes with the liquor question, will the demand for nation-wide prohibition by Federal Amendment subside, or will it become more insistent and confident? Many papers discuss this question, but apparently only time can answer it. "The decision," says the Baltimore *News*, "ought to satisfy the dry States and make them less eager for national prohibition." And in the New York *Evening Post* we find the following admonition:

"When the question of a national prohibition amendment again comes up in Congress, those who realized the extreme gravity of such a step should perceive that with the upholding of the Webb-Kenyon Act one of the chief props of the argument in favor of it has been taken away. However great the uncertainties and dangers attending it, however serious the departure from the spirit of our institutions, and however difficult the undoing of the error, if it should prove an error, the advocates of a national prohibition amendment have been able to urge in favor of it the consideration that the States were powerless to bring about effective prohibition, and that therefore if it was to be had at all it must be had through Federal action. This plea can no longer be made. . . . . . .

"The adoption of a Constitutional amendment enforcing prohibition throughout the Union, without regard to the wishes of the people of the individual States, would be incomparably the greatest departure from the spirit of our Federal Union that has been taken since the foundation of our Government. It would call for the regulation by Federal authority of a matter intimately affecting the daily life of the people of every State; a matter, too, upon which there exists the greatest possible diversity of habit and sentiment in the manifold varieties of city and country communities throughout the Union. Furthermore, the subject is one upon which experience has shown that there is a constant shifting of public opinion in those States, and subdivisions of States, which have experimented with it; but whereas within a State it is easily possible to repeal prohibitory laws if experience recommends such a course, the repeal of a Constitutional amendment, once adopted, would be almost impossible. However badly it might work in New York, and Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, and other great States with large urban populations, their people could never throw off its burden so long as there were twelve States, however small, remote, or sparsely settled, which insisted on retaining the prohibition amendment."

The law now sustained by the Supreme Court was once vetoed by President Taft on the ground that it was unconstitutional, being "a delegation by Congress to the States of the power of regulating interstate commerce, which is vested exclusively in Congress." It was reenacted, however, over his veto. Under the sanction of this legislation West Virginia passed a law forbidding all transportation and receipt of liquor in the State. Both the Webb-Kenyon Act and West Virginia's law were brought before the Supreme Court in two test cases of the James Clark Distilling Company, of Cumberland, Md., against the American Express Company and Western Maryland Railroad. Both laws are sustained in the Supreme Court's decision, to which only Justices Holmes and Van Devanter dissented. Chief Justice White, who announced the decision, emphasized its sweeping nature in the following words:

"The all-reaching power of government over liquor is settled. There was no intention of Congress to forbid individual use of liquor. The purpose of this act was to cut out by the roots the practise of permitting violation of State liquor laws. We can have no doubt that Congress has complete authority to prevent paralyzing of State authority. Congress exerted a power to coordinate the national with the State authority."

Then, after dealing with many minor points involved in the two cases, he reached the following vital paragraphs:

"It is decided that the Webb-Kenyon Act, to use the words of the act, applies to shipments of liquor 'intended to be received, possest, sold, or in any manner used' in violation of the laws of the State. As this conclusion causes every prohibition of the West Virginia law to be embraced and come under the right conferred by Congress by the Webb-Kenyon Act, it is decided that the West Virginia law was not in conflict with the commerce clause of the Constitution and the power of Congress to regulate commerce, if Congress had power to enact the Webb-Kenyon Law.

"Disposing of that question, it is decided that Congress had the power under the Constitution to adopt the Webb-Kenyon Law, whether considered from the point of view of original reasoning or in the light of the previous legislation by Congress and the decisions of the court holding that legislation valid. It is therefore decided that, by virtue of the Webb-Kenyon Law, there is no power to ship intoxicants from one State into another in violation of the prohibitions of the law of the State into which the liquor is shipped. In other words, it is decided that since the enactment of the Webb-Kenyon Law the channels of interstate commerce may not be used to convey liquor into a State against the prohibitions of its laws, or to use interstate commerce as the basis for a right to receive, possess, sell, or in any manner use liquor contrary to the State prohibition."

Glancing at the broader implications, *The World* says:

"In sustaining the power of Congress to employ the national authority to help enforce State legislation, the Supreme Court has created a precedent of infinite possibilities. It has given to the doctrine of State rights a new force and a new direction. The Webb-Kenyon Law represents the first instance since the Fugitive-slave Law in which the States have appealed to the Federal authority for assistance in maintaining their local legislation, but it will not be the last."

WHY SOCIALISTS LEFT THE PARTY

THE WORD TRAITOR is not applied to Socialists who voted for Wilson or Hughes in the comment of the Socialist press; the deserters are regarded more in sorrow than in anger. "A Socialist is an individual who didn't vote for Wilson," observes *The American Socialist*, "tho one who voted for Wilson may be a Socialist some day." This definition is inspired by the realization of the Socialist press that many members of the organization supported the Democratic candidate because he "kept us out of war" and brought about the enactment of the Adamson Law. These journals deplore the decline in the party vote from 901,873 for Debs in 1912 to 750,000 for Benson in 1916, which, the New York *Call* informs us, is the first decrease "since the Socialist party came into existence." Yet "by the clearest Socialist thinkers it was not by any means entirely unexpected," for the party could not hope wholly to escape the "effect of the world earthquake." Many who, in normal times, would have voted with the Socialists, "through insufficient knowledge lost heart and once again vainly sought refuge and safety in the temples of the old capitalist political gods, only partially discredited by them." This is a symptom, we are told, "not of the weakness of Socialism, but of human instability in times when men's hearts fail them for fear, and old habits, which were once considered modes of thought, reassert themselves." In the Milwaukee *Leader* (Soc.) we read:

> "The war has brought about abnormal conditions in American politics. With a population containing a large percentage of immigrants, the political connection between America and Europe has not yet been severed. But Socialists more than any other class of voters should be last to go so far afield, knowing as they do that the working class has only one enemy to fight, and that capitalism is capitalism, whether it is drest in royal purple or the forbidding black of Republican simplicity."

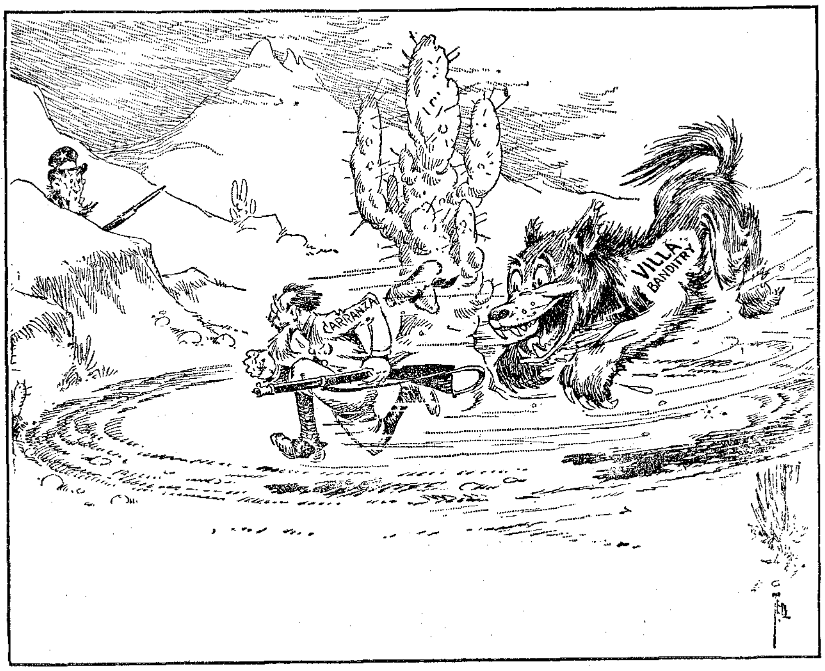
Similar reproof is uttered in *The New Republic* (New York) by A. M. Simons, Socialist editor and lecturer, who relates that during the past four years he has heard "many discussions on campaign tactics," but "not once . . . the old familiar question, 'Is this right?'" and he goes on:

> "Over and over I have heard, 'Will this catch the Poles? Will that land the Germans? Will the other scare the little taxpayers?' Once upon a time almost every Socialistic speech ended with, 'Don't vote for our candidates unless you agree with Socialism.' Then our vote grew. Now we practise expediency, and our vote declines. With the sorrow that comes of the destruction of one's dearest ideal, I say that in many a city the Socialist organization is to-day little more than an organized appetite for office—a Socialist Tammany exploiting the devotion of its members instead of the funds of corporations, for the benefit of a little circle of perfectly honest, but perfectly incompetent and selfish, politicians, who still persist in thinking themselves idealists."

A man who votes the Socialist ticket to-day and a "capitalist" ticket to-morrow, according to the St. Louis *Labor* (Soc.), "has never been a Socialist," tho he may have thought he was. *The American Socialist* (Chicago) gives these voters the credit for seeking to choose the "lesser of two evils" forced upon them, yet believes they were "deplorably mistaken," and adds:

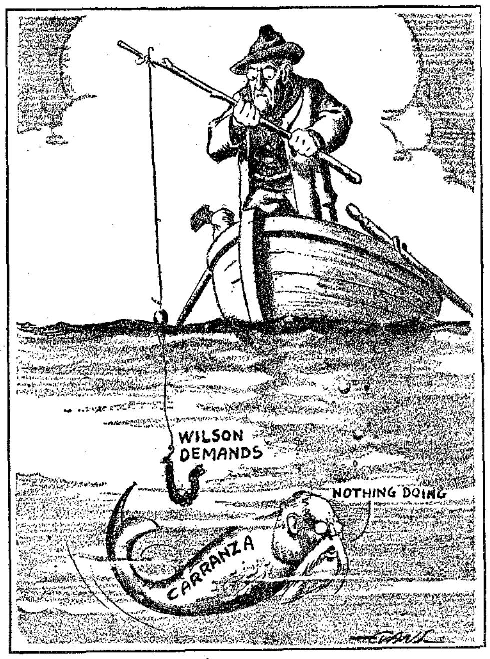
> "The way to get concessions from the two old parties is by voting against them. The Republican and Democratic parties both stand for the continuation of the present private ownership of the industries—capitalism—which enables the few to rob the many. . . . Yet those two parties sometimes make concessions which ease up the strain at least a little. They make these concessions only when the Socialist vote becomes so large that they are scared into concessions lest they should lose the next election. The past has amply demonstrated the truth of these statements. The 'good laws' adopted since 1912 have been wholly due to the big Socialist vote of that year.
>
> "It is therefore a certainty that an immense Socialist vote at the recent election would have meant that the party in power—no matter whether it were the Democratic or the Republican party—would make important concessions in the way of favorable laws. The party in power would, for example, be frightened into really lowering the cost of living, even if it was necessary to make the railroads, coal-mines, shoe-factories, and other industries public property in order to do so. And it would make other valuable concessions. Had the many thousands of voters who are on the verge of Socialism been wise enough to discern these facts, the next four years would be much easier and happier years. Unfortunately, they did not have enough wisdom to do this. They have deliberately handed their one great weapon over to the enemy, and the masses of the people of the United States are under the necessity of taking the consequences."

Nevertheless, this journal holds that there is "no use in regretting the past," and asserts that "the invincible Socialist movement tosses all these things aside and faces the future with the victorious confidence of a master."



KEEP OUT, I'M KILLING THIS WOLF MYSELF!

—Ted in the Chicago *Daily News*.



TOO PROUD TO BITE.

—Evans in the Baltimore *American*.

OUTDOOR SPORTS IN MEXICO.

NORTH DAKOTA'S FARMER-REVOLT

A NEW POWER IS RISING IN THE WEST and is cousin to the Populist party and the Farmers' Alliance of other days, remarks the Buffalo *Enquirer* on the inauguration of Governor Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota, who was elected by the Farmers' Non-Partizan Political League, a party that "stands for State elevators, State flour-mills, State packing-houses, State hail-insurance, and a State rural-credit system." This journal and others wonder what the harvest will be—whether the "usual total failure, or an unprecedented success of the State in business." The Boston *Herald* says that as "political laboratories" Oklahoma, California, and Nebraska will have to "step into the background for a time and allow North Dakota to bask in the spotlight." A Bismarck (N. D.) correspondent of the New York *World* calls attention to the fact that Governor Frazier ten months ago was unknown outside his own precinct, and before that time had farmed ever since he was graduated from the University of North Dakota, seventeen years ago. The Farmers' Non-Partizan League at the late election, we are reminded, captured every elective State office except one, and elected three justices of the Supreme Court, who have indorsed the program of State-owned utilities. The tillers of the soil, this informant notes, control every branch of the State government except the senate, where the conservatives outnumber them by three votes, while eighty-five per cent. of the members of the lower house of the legislature are committed to the league's program.

NORTH DAKOTA'S FARMER-GOVERNOR.

Lynn J. Frazier was elected by farmers on a platform for State-owned grain-elevators, flour-mills, packing-houses, hail-insurance, and a State rural-credit system.

The *World's* correspondent goes on to say that the league is a "secret organization" and only "actual tillers of the soil" are eligible for membership. It has 60,000 members in North Dakota and is spreading to South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Montana. The revolt which has "called many a Cincinnatus from the plow," we are advised, is "primarily a protest against the juggling of grain-prices and the speculation in food-prices by the chambers of commerce," and the purpose of the league is to "put the speculative markets out of business through cooperation of the State and the farmers in the distribution of land-products." As to ways and means, we are told that the farmer-legislators plan a constitutional convention to raise the debt limit of the State from $200,000 to an amount that will allow the accomplishment of their aims.

A Bismarck correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that it is difficult for an Easterner to understand the "utter subjection of this great Commonwealth to alien interests which preceded the farmers' revolution, effective with New Year's." He calls attention to the fact that the "interests" are resident in St. Paul and Minneapolis and belong to Minnesota. They are not amenable to North Dakota's regulation or control, so that in North Dakota the case has always been one of "submission or revolt." The present revolt came with the suddenness of one of those "twisters" which occasionally tear through the State. The Farmers' Non-Partizan League was founded less than two years ago and dipt into its first political campaign before it was a year old. Its victory in the late election, this correspondent says, is "even more astounding" when it is remembered that North Dakota is a State of "magnificent distances," and he adds:

"Eighty-five per cent. of the inhabitants live scattered on farms and must be reached by personal canvass for the most part. That, in fact, is just the way they were reached. Two geniuses named A. C. Townley and F. B. Wood, both farmers without former political experience, organized the campaign. They borrowed money with which to buy automobiles to carry them about from farm to farm. To each farmer they visited they showed in black and white the revolutionary program of the farmers' league calling for State-owned grain-elevators, flour-mills, and packing-houses, for State hail-insurance and a State-operated rural-credit system. They asked him did he favor it, and, on getting an affirmative answer, they said: 'Nine dollars, please.' And they got it. The first hundred farmers they canvassed joined the league, involving this fee, to a man. After that the harvest of members averaged a little above 90 per cent. of a possible crop."

As the "membership drive" expanded, Townley and Wood gave over active canvassing to assistant organizers and remained president and vice-president of the league. Toward the last of the canvass the league was employing one hundred organizers and one hundred automobiles. During the winter of 1915–1916 it promoted five to six hundred meetings in every part of the State, and by last February it had obtained 30,000 members and had organized three-quarters of the State. On Washington's birthday, 1916, a meeting was called in each of the 2,000 voting-precincts of the State simultaneously. The attendance was phenomenal, in many cases 100 per cent., and in not one below 90 per cent. At these meetings delegates were elected to legislative district conventions, and these district conventions nominated men for both houses of the legislature and elected delegates to a State convention which met in Fargo in the latter part of March. The State convention nominated Lynn J. Frazier for Governor and named the league's candidates for other State offices and the Supreme Court. Then the League swirled into the primary campaign, we read, and "tore it wide open." It rammed its candidates, including Frazier, down the throats of the Republicans, with the exception of P. M. Casey, its candidate for State Treasurer, a Democrat, "whom the Democrats obligingly nominated." Casey, beaten by two hundred votes, was the only leaguer defeated for a State office.

Of A. C. Townley, the inspirer and chief founder of the league, the *Tribune's* correspondent writes as follows:

"Townley, by the way, used to be known as the 'Flax King' of the slope. The slope is that part of North Dakota lying west of the Missouri River and sloping up toward the Rockies. Here, near the Montana boundary, in Golden Valley County, Townley had one of the world's biggest flax-farms, in which he had invested his own money and some belonging to relatives and friends. His machinery, including a large number of tractors, he had bought on credit.

"The first year, with 900 acres under cultivation, everything went well with him, and he is said to have cleaned up $20,000. The next year he expanded his farm or ranch over 8,000 acres, and the railroads advertised him extensively as an example of prosperity to prospective settlers. This was in 1910. But a combination of circumstances, including crop failure, caused a complete collapse of his ambitious venture, and he and his wife packed up a few belongings and abandoned the farm with its stock and machinery to the creditors.

"After this Townley farmed in a much smaller way in different parts of the State, even at times, it is said, working as a farm-hand. But in all this time he never ceased to preach the doctrine of political and industrial independence to his neighbors. He attended farmers' conventions and addrest them on occasion, but for the most part he confined his propaganda to personal conversations, until he had come to be known throughout the State as the foremost exponent of those politico-social ideas which the non-partizan league's program embodies. The farmers said of him that he was the first North Dakota farmer to lose enough to care."

Townley attended the Farmers' Convention in Bismarck in the early spring of 1915, which insisted that the legislature take advantage of the constitutional amendment passed the year before and establish a State-owned terminal elevator within the State. The legislature not only refused to do this, but repealed the small tax provided two years before to raise money for the erection of an elevator. The farmers were furious, we are told, and out of their fury was born the non-partizan league. By right of personality Townley became its head, but he declined to run for State office, as did every other officer and organizer of the league, "lest the sincerity of his efforts be challenged," and we are told that he worked as "only a lean, wiry, stoop-shouldered American, with a hook nose and close-set eyes can work." When the opposition had waked up sufficiently to put up a fight, Townley was the main point of attack on his record as the "dethroned flax-king." The league program was largely ignored, but Townley could stand it, and now he is the "boss of the State."

Propaganda of the league is to be carried on in four more States—Iowa, Nebraska, Michigan, and Wisconsin—and press dispatches inform us this is the reason the league's headquarters have been removed from Fargo, N. D., to St. Paul. They quote President Townley as saying that North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana are already being organized, while the same work will later be extended to the Pacific Coast States, the Southwest, and the extreme South, and we read that the plans of the league as stated by him—

"call for strict State supervision of marketing conditions and public ownership of important industries which relate to the marketing of the farmer's products, such as grain-elevators, by which it is proposed to establish a fair system of grades and marketing, packing-houses, cold-storage plants, and flour-mills.

"Ultimately we shall have Federal ownership of grain-elevators and other important and necessary adjuncts to marketing, which are now controlled by monopoly to the great injury of every citizen of the United States, consumers of farm products as well as farmers."

Dispatches inform us also that the league expects to become eventually the dominant political factor throughout the Middle West and Far West. The New York *World* observes that "not one of these class parties ever enacted a class idea," altho they are "full of weird notions." They all die and the old parties, accepting what is reasonable in their demands, live on. In proof, this journal recalls that the first farmers' party was the Grangers of the seventies; they were followed by the Farmers' Alliance of the eighties, and they in turn by the People's party in the nineties. The league "voices a long-standing protest against market conditions controlled by powerful combinations in the larger cities," and *The World* goes on to say that if North Dakota under its government by and for farmers can profitably perform all the proposed services for itself, it is expected that the old parties will disappear, but we are reminded that—

"Similar hopes were entertained in the cases of the Grange, the Alliance, and Populism, but that was not the way things worked. The Grange was a pioneer in the agitation for public control of railroads, which all parties long ago accepted in the States and Nation. The Alliance demanded Subtreasury warehouses for the storage of farm products upon which money should be advanced. By an act approved August 11, 1916, Congress regulated transactions in cotton futures, provided for standardized grain, and established a national warehouse system. Populism urged the income tax and the popular election of United States Senators, which are now the law of the land."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Once the farmer hoped for dollar wheat and now the consumer hopes.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Kaiser says Germany will fight to the last man, and it isn't hard to guess who the last man to fight will be.—*Detroit Free Press.*

They didn't even get the furniture dusted and the chairs arranged at The Hague.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

Appropriately enough, the German food-problem is being considered by the Prussian Diet.—*Boston Transcript.*

It now looks as if the Southern and Northern Methodists won't get together until they get to heaven.—*Dallas News.*

Congress is going to investigate the high cost of living. What it finds may startle it into raising its own salary.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

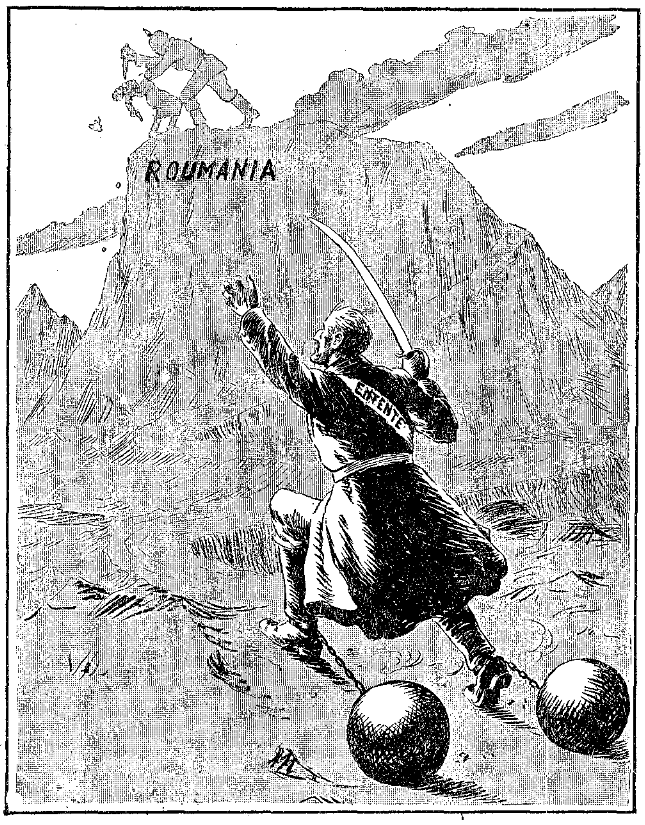
Between attempts to catch its breath Roumania disagrees with the British view that Germany is bluffing.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

A shoe firm reports that a man stole $1,800 worth of shoes. Possibly he just slipt them on and walked out.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Let us hope that the peace-settlement when it finally comes will leave Turkey a little less free to murder Armenians by wholesale than it has been.—*Chicago Herald.*

After all her threats of a trade-war on the Allies, Germany failed to have the Krupp factory bid against British firms for the manufacture of big shells for the United States Navy.—*Philadelphia North American.*

One reason Mr. Wilson's well-known desire to become peacemaker does not seem to have caught the fancy of belligerents in Europe is that they have some knowledge of his success in promoting peace in Mexico.—*New York Herald.*



A WAKING NIGHTMARE.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle.*

Germany's motto in the Karpathians seems to be "positively no free passes."—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

The Entente nations seem to be no better prepared for peace than for war.—*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union.*

The peace-dove knows how to fly, but it doesn't seem to know how to light.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Those new half-dollars are only half as pretty as the old-style dollars.—*Boston Transcript.*

Give the United States Senate time and it will talk the war to death.—*New York World.*

Would it be all right to speak of the two greatest wars of the present time as the peon and the European?—*Columbia (S. C.) State.*

The Kaiser says the war must go on. At last he and the Allies seem to have been able to agree on at least one important point.—*Chicago Herald.*

An evidently biased correspondent insists that Germany is fighting for the rights of smaller nations; in fact, for all of them she can possibly obtain.—*Chicago Herald.*

Congress is going to provide Lansing with an automobile. The Secretary knows how to shift and reverse, but he'd better look out for leaks.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Carranza is admittedly hard-prest for funds, but apparently he does not need money badly enough to go after that $50,000 reward offered for the capture of Villa, "dead or alive."—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

President Wilson will stand for no more trifling from Carranza. Inasmuch as the First Chief won't sign a protocol providing for the withdrawal of the American troops, Wilson will go ahead and withdraw them anyway.—*Philadelphia North American.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

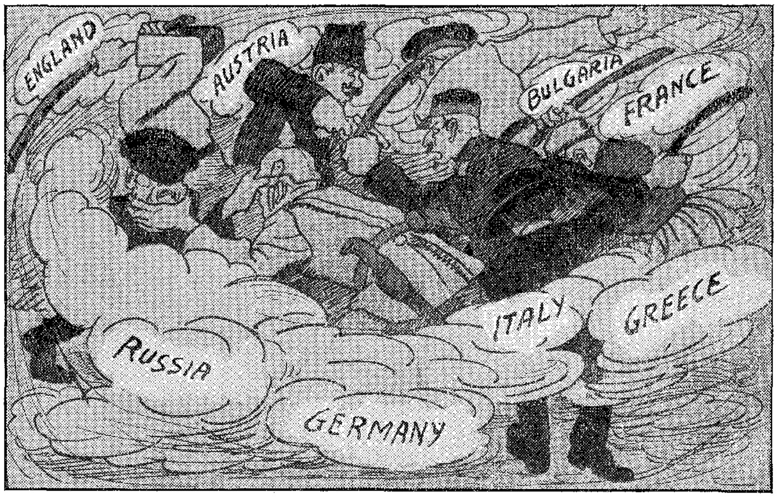
THE NEW GERMAN WAR-PLAN

Nibbling has failed, the Somme drive has not succeeded in breaking through, and the Western front is still a deadlock. The German efforts against Verdun have not been successful if the object was to capture the city and push on to Paris—indeed, the Allies claim that the operations before Verdun must be reckoned as a German defeat, and a costly one at that. Despite recent French successes in that region, Germany claims that all that she desired at Verdun has been accomplished. For example, the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* writes:

> "The purpose of our Verdun offensive was to deprive this fortress of its offensive position against our left flank and remove its character as a sally-port against Lorraine. This purpose has been fully attained."

After describing the new German line on the Meuse, the article continues:

> "In view of the heavy demands on our forces during the Somme offensive and our conquest of Roumania, the Meuse region retired considerably into the background for us as a theater of war, and our army command, in the execution of its military objectives, has, above all, to aim at choosing lines at Verdun better suited for defense than those advanced lines in the region south of Douaumont, which were suited for the offensive, but were difficult to defend."



THIS IS HOW THEY SOLVE THE BALKAN PROBLEM.

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

Writing in the London *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. Robert Crozier Long, formerly the Berlin correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette*, tells us that the next move from the Teutonic side will be nothing less than the complete reversal of the traditional policy of the German General Staff, while on the side of the Entente a vigorous Balkan campaign may be expected. He says:

> "The late General Otto von Emmich . . . became an opponent of the traditional German Staff doctrine that only the unshrinking offensive, unbrokenly pursued, could win. Emmich's plan of success was apparently that Germany should keep on occupying French, Russian, and Balkan territory as long as that was relatively easy and relatively cheap in bloodshed; then, having fortified herself everywhere as thoroughly as she did after the Marne in France, she would leave to the Quadruple Alliance the ugly, or, as he believed, impossible, task of dislodging her. An indefinitely continued German offensive was seen to be impossible; it would fail at some point after losses so great that the retention of the occupied territory would be endangered, or it would succeed with the fatal success of Napoleon's Moscow campaign. But a well-conducted defensive, with large, valuable tracts of enemy territory in its rear, would succeed; and peace, as the Chancellor proclaimed at the high tide of German success, might be negotiated on the basis of the map."

General von Emmich's view, we are told, has now been indorsed by the German General Staff, and Teutonic tactics will change from offensive to defensive. Mr. Long continues:

> "The new German war-plan, tho in some measure a confession of failure, does not authorize offhand the conclusion that a recourse to defense, after successful offensives, is hopeless. Judging by German actions and utterances, by the obvious exigencies of Germany's position, and by the opinions of competent observers on the neutral continent, the new German plan is to attain the best possible conditions, both economically and militarily, for a prolonged and obstinate defensive. This policy does not at all mean acquiescence in defeat. It expresses the German conviction that there is an inexorable time-limit to the war, and that the side in possession when the limit is reached will have won the war, if only in a qualified, indecisive way."

The reasons for this new decision are next given, and they run:

> "The plan of annihilating the French and Russian armies in quick succession failed, and the later, more modest plan of 'forcing a decision' by occupying really vital enemy centers or partially destroying enemy forces failed. The third policy, 'holding out,' is still more modest, but it is not so modest as to aim at peace on the *status quo ante* basis, much less does it imply acquiescence in defeat. It is a plan of victory. On this point the latest Hindenburg interview—with the Berlin representative of the *Neue Freie Presse*—accords with Germany's actions on all fronts. The new plan expresses the conviction that once field-fortification warfare attains a certain stage of maturity, the attack no longer pays."

Turning to the Balkans, Mr. Long sees there the weakest spot in the armor of the Central Powers, and he writes:

> "If the Franco-Belgian and Russian fronts only were involved the Entente might as well conclude immediate peace, for their victory on either front, tho theoretically possible, would take much longer than the war can last. This is characteristic German reasoning on the new 'hold-out' policy, and if it is false in proclaiming the practical impregnability of Germany's position in France and Russia, it is convincing where it admits that a great victory by the Entente in the Balkans would decide the war at once. In a few weeks Germany would see Turkey isolated, Bulgaria crusht, and vital parts of Hungary occupied. The loss of Hungary would make untenable the present Austro-German front in Galicia; and with Galicia lost, Germany, following the precedent of the former two Galician retreats, would have to abandon most of Poland. Germany herself would be intact, but without effective allies, and, threatened from the east and south, she would hardly attempt to hold out in France and Belgium. This is German newspaper reasoning, and that it is also official reasoning is proved by the fact that Germany, last summer, tho threatened by superior Entente forces both in west and east, sent to Transylvania and Dobrudja large forces with artillery of exceptional power, which, if kept in the old theaters of war, might have checked General Brussiloff earlier or delayed or made impossible the Somme defeats. Seen from Germany's new standpoint, the Somme defeats, serious as they were, were less dangerous than the new Balkan threat."

This reasoning receives support from the German press, where anxiety is shown as to what move the Allies will make next. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* believes that the Allies are at odds over the position at Saloniki, and, after arguing that no

Balkan adventures can be expected from Russia or Italy, proceeds:

"In the end we see the two Western Powers, England and France, alone. France has the leadership in Macedonia and in Greece. But it is the French themselves who strongly doubt whether France, outside her own frontiers, can do more than continue the Saloniki undertaking in its present proportions. Many go further and demand the abandonment of the whole campaign. The 'Eastern strategy' of France will hardly win victories by France's own strength, and so the fundamental question is, 'What will England do?' A still weightier question has lately been added—'What deductions will England draw from the collapse of Roumania and from the ending thereby of the idea of the concentric attack?'

"There are three possibilities for the English—to wait and do nothing, to transfer the center of gravity to the West, or to seek the decision in the East. The first will hardly be accepted, for ever larger holes are being made in the blockade. It is an English argument that the imports from the Balkans and the conquest of Wallachia enable Central Europe to continue the war at pleasure. England is too nervous to be able simply to wait, and, moreover, the Entente is to-day not solid enough for that. Finally, there is the decisive fact that the Central Powers are not waiting, but maintaining their military action at highest pressure."

OTTO VON EMMICH,

The victor of Liége, whose plan to win by defensive warfare is said to have been adopted by the German General Staff.

As regards the Western front, the Frankfort organ thinks that the burden there has fallen on the shoulders of the English, and thus states their policy:

"It is desired, if there can not be a break through, at least 'to pin' the Germans to the Western front. The English papers enumerate every regiment which is kept there. For what purpose? What is happening meanwhile, and where is the other front, on which, thanks to the battle in the West, there might be a decision in favor of the Entente? All that we see is the German attack with its easterly direction, and this it will be hardly possible to convert into an English gain."

In view of the present military position of the Central Powers and their rapid sweep across Roumania, it is not surprizing to find the *Frankfurter Zeitung* writing:

"The fundamental strategic problem of the war, as the Entente would like to conduct it, and must conduct it if it desires to force victory, is insoluble. Central Europe is strategically invincible, because it constitutes a self-contained unit, and because, having the inner lines, it can make absolutely exhaustive use of all its strength, and apply this strength at the right time and in the right place."

Official Germany is as optimistic as regards the future as are the leaders of public opinion in the press, for, we find the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Helfferich, saying:

"Up to the present, our enemies have hoped that our will would become paralyzed and our force be at an end. Bucharest and the national civil service will teach them that still behind Bucharest is our military army, that behind the national service is our civil army, and that behind both armies are the industrial power and unshakable will of the German nation."

CANADA SWEPT BY PROHIBITION

DEMON RUM is fighting for his life in Canada to-day, and the Dominion has gript him by the throat with such force that his death seems to many Canadian editors to be inevitable. During the year 1916 a great prohibition wave has swept over Canada from west to east and has leapt on to the neighboring colony of Newfoundland. In reviewing this aspect of the year's work, the Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press* writes:

"The movement has blazed across Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific like a prairie-fire, leaving but one or two oases, which at any moment may be visited by the cleansing element.

"Saskatchewan blazed the trail in 1915. In the summer of that year the Government closed every bar in the province and took over itself the wholesale stores, greatly reducing their number. It was originally provided that a referendum on the dispensary, or wholesale-store system, should be taken in 1919. But the system did not possess vitality enough to survive more than a year and a half. At the municipal elections of last year several of them were voted out of existence, and so strong was the temperance sentiment in the province that the Government decided to bring in the referendum in 1916 instead of three years later. The result was that on December 11 last, the remaining score of dispensaries went out of existence by a vote of seven to one.

"Manitoba came next. The citizens of the province, by a vote of two to one, decided that they could get along better without liquor-licenses of any kind. The vote was taken on March 13, 1916, and on June 1 following Manitoba was a 'dry' province. Just one month later probihition came into effect in Alberta, tho the electors of the foot-hills province had a year previously voted out the liquor-traffic by a large majority."

In British Columbia, says the Winnipeg paper, the movement was attended by one unique feature:

"A referendum on prohibition was taken in the coast province last September and carried by what seemed a safe majority. However, a provision for a soldiers' vote was attached to the referendum, and, extraordinary as this may appear, the voting has been proceeding among the British-Columbia soldiers ever since."

Since *The Free Press* wrote the returns have come in, and the soldiers in their wet trenches have voted "dry" by a substantial majority. In Quebec, where 85 per cent. of the municipalities were under local option, a modified form of prohibition, patterned on the Gothenburg plan, has been introduced, a measure which, says the Montreal *Star*, "tried to satisfy everybody and has pleased no one." *The Free Press* continues:

"The Ontario Government has introduced provincial-wide prohibition by means of legislative enactment. On September 16 last all hotel and wholesale licenses went out of existence, but the legislation provides for a referendum on the question of reintroducing the traffic, to be held in June, 1919. . . . . . .

"The last citadel of the traffic in the maritime provinces, namely, the city of Halifax, fell to the temperance forces last fall.

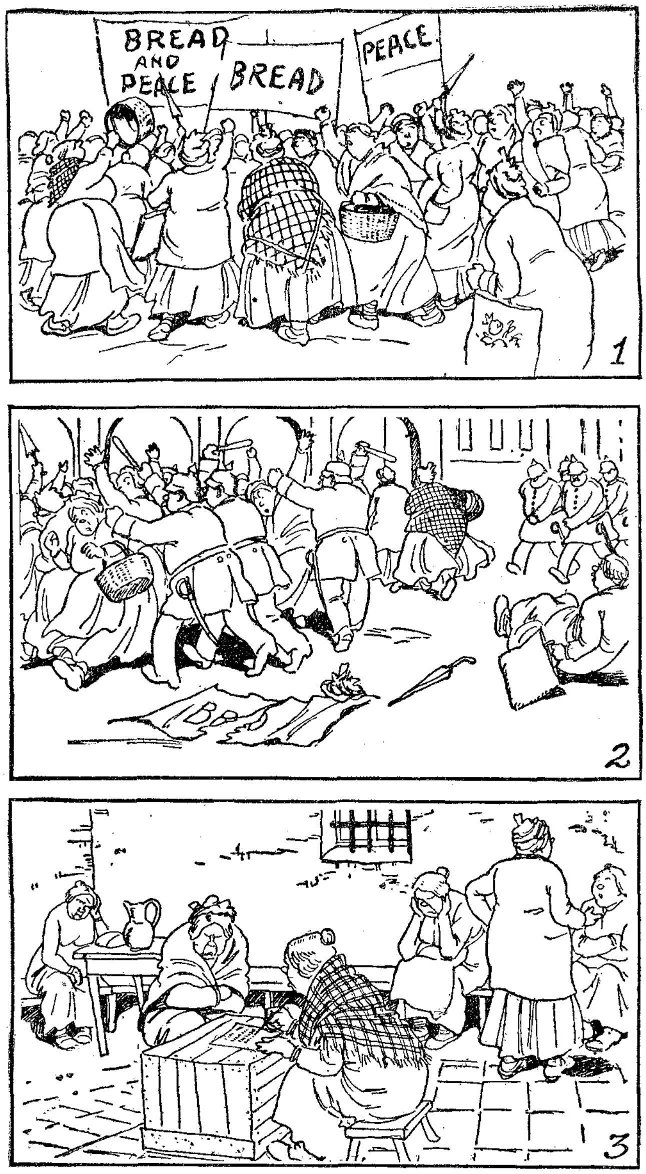
"One must not forget to mention that on the 14th of this month representatives of the temperance organizations of all the provinces conferred with the Dominion Government at Ottawa and asked for Federal legislation to supplement the measures taken by the provincial legislatures against the liquor-traffic. Specifically the delegation asked for Federal prohibition of the manufacture or importation into Canada of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, or, as an alternative, that a referendum be taken next June on national prohibition as a war-measure."

Britain's oldest colony went on the water-wagon on the first of January, says the London, Ontario, *Advertiser*, which proceeds:

"At midnight the whole island of Newfoundland went dry. A prohibition act, becoming effective, stops the importation, manufacture, or sale of intoxicating liquors of every kind within the colony. After this it will be impossible to obtain any alcoholic compound within the colony, except for medicinal, manufacturing, or sacramental purposes; and in order to prevent evasion of the law a long list of patent medicines has been placed under the ban."

IS GERMANY STARVING?

THE CONFIDENT ASSERTION of the Entente Allies is that Germany's recent offer of peace was due to a critical food situation at home. Returning travelers have told us that the mass of the German people are on the verge of starvation, but such stories are apt to be unconsciously colored by individual prejudices and, in any case, can not be compared with actual evidence collected from the German press. A careful study of the most recent comment from the Fatherland leaves us no doubt that the food situation is at least serious, so serious, indeed, that radical measures are under contemplation to secure the adequate nourishment of the civil population. A long article in the *Berliner Tageblatt* on the work of the War Nutrition Office throws a flood of light upon the scene, and in the course of its criticism the *Tageblatt* says:



ILLUSTRATED LETTER FOR THE GERMAN FRONT.

(German newspapers complain that the civil population do not send cheerful letters to the soldiers at the front and so help to dishearten them.)

"We live very cheerfully. On the occasion of the last batch of great victories we organized a great popular demonstration. . . . . . .

"Our good Kaiser sent his officials to greet us. . . . . . .

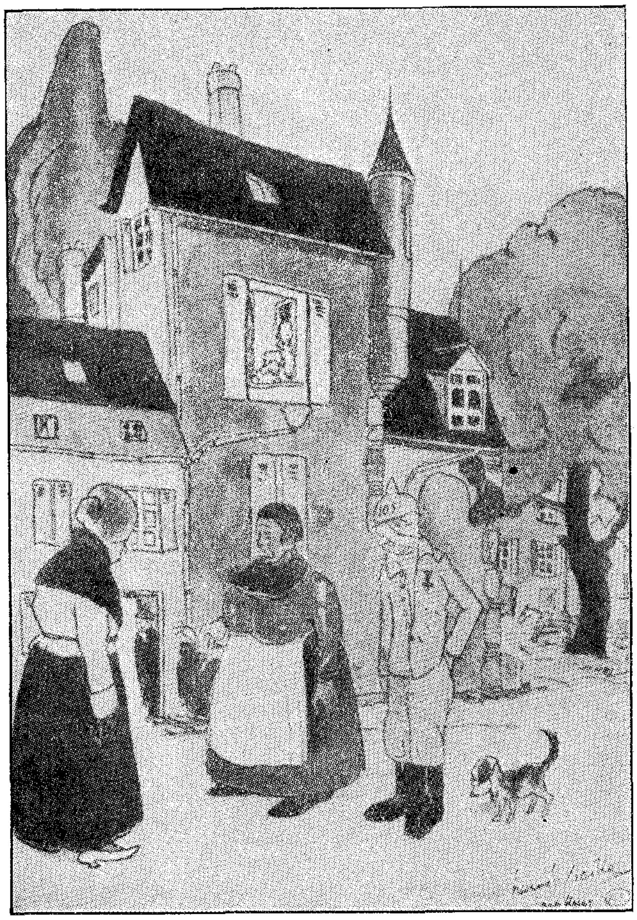
"I am at present writing, cheerful and glad, in one of his strongholds."

—*Loukomorye* (Petrograd).

"When one looks at things as they are, one is bound to say that, in spite of the comparatively favorable harvest, the food difficulties for the great mass of the people have increased considerably in the course of the last six months.

"Shall one point to the fact that the potato rations, which originally were intended to be one and one-half pounds a day, have already been reduced in Berlin to six pounds a week, and that a general reduction of the daily ration to three-quarters of a pound will take place on January 1? Is one to call attention to the disturbing fact that at present even the bread ration of one thousand nine hundred grams (about four pounds) a week can in many cases only be obtained with difficulty? Is it possible to overlook the inadequate supply of meat for the people? Again and again the hope that the meat ration could be increased has been disappointed, altho game, and to some extent poultry, can now only be obtained by ticket. Why, in many places, one can no longer obtain even two hundred and fifty grams (about one-half pound) of meat, but only two hundred grams or less.

"If one is lucky, one gets sixty grams (a little more than two ounces) of butter a week. For months past cheese has become something almost unknown for the mass of the people. Milk is supplied at best only to little children and sick persons. Every now and then the War Nutrition Office issues a consoling communication, but generally the words are not followed by deeds. On the other hand, it is one's almost daily experience that foodstuffs which hitherto could be obtained have vanished from the market. And all that can still be bought costs impossible prices."



A HERO.

"Ah, poor Otto! Wounded in France or in Servia?"

"Oh, no, at Berlin, in the food-riots."

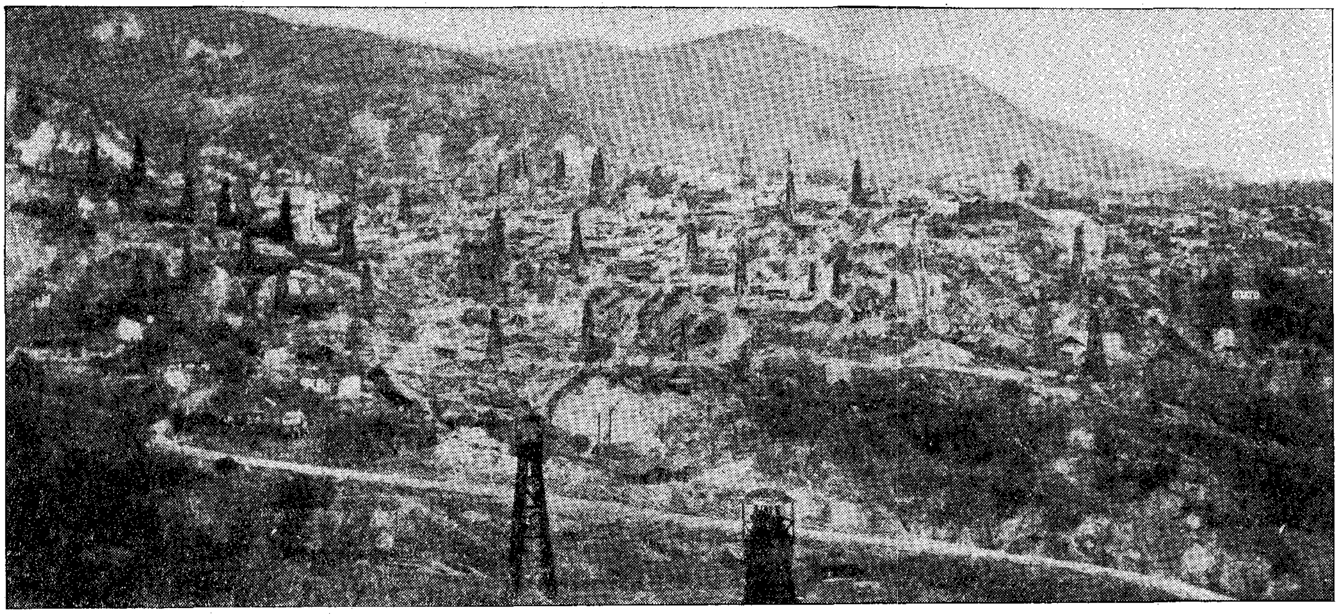
—© *Le Rire* (Paris).

While the *Tageblatt* speaks of a "comparatively favorable harvest," the London *Times* represents the potato-crop as being almost an entire failure, the yield being, it says, "scanty and the quality poor." Comparing the recent harvests, it remarks:

"Germany's potato-harvest this year is reported to have yielded twenty-one million bushels, as against fifty million bushels for 1914 and fifty-four million for 1915."

The recently tamed Socialist Berlin *Vorwärts* is beginning to grumble again, and exclaims that "it is impossible to dine off words" and that "cheering speeches have little value and little success." Continuing, it says:

"We are all reasonable enough to look facts in the face and



A GLIMPSE OF THE RICH OIL-REGIONS OF ROUMANIA TAKEN BY THE GERMANS.

German dispatches give full information about captured men and guns in Roumania, but little about the exact amounts of oil and grain taken, while the Roumanians claim to have destroyed the grain and fired the oil-wells and tanks. But the oil is still flowing and will probably not be allowed to run to waste. Roumania before the war was producing about 13,000,000 barrels of petroleum and 80,000,000 bushels of wheat annually.

> to bear the inevitable with dignity. We also know that a German defeat would take not only the last scraps of butter from our bread, but take the bread also. But apart from the glimpse of a needy future after the war, we have only been told that we have no improvement of rations to expect, and that on the contrary the difficulties will increase, especially after Easter. Figures would have been better, and would have influenced us more than general phrases about 'the terrible potato-harvest,' and to the effect that we shall not go hungry, much less starve."

Some pressure is apparently being exerted on the Government to hasten peace, to judge from a speech of Mr. Ströbel, one of the Socialist leaders in the Prussian Diet. As reported by the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, he replied to a speech of the Prussian Finance Minister, Dr. Lentze, and said:

> "We want not only shells, but also sufficient food for the people. No doubt the expenditure which faces us after the war is terrible, but, after all, the strength and health of the people are the only real capital that remains to us, and we must preserve it. When the Minister of Finance looks at the expenditure, perhaps he will use his influence to shorten the war. We hope and yearn for mediation—among other things, in the interest of our officials and workmen, who suffer more and more the longer the war continues."

The pinch is also felt in southern Germany, and the Munich *Post* loudly complains that "the Bavarians are suffering while the Prussians get fat." *The Post* is particularly angry over a consignment of eggs, and writes with some venom:

> "How much oftener are we, as the spokesmen for the Bavarian people, to shout into the deaf ears of the Prussian bureaucrats that this people is tired of playing the part of *Cinderella* among the German tribes? We know that in Berlin and other Prussian centers many thousands of cases of eggs intended for Bavaria and already paid for by Bavarians are being held up with the evident approval of the authorities.
>
> "Those same authorities, well knowing how badly food is needed in Bavaria, are Prussians. Are they about to seize these eggs for their own consumption or will they allow them to rot rather than feed them to the Bavarian riffraff, as we have more than once overheard the northern officials call us? Urgent prayers that have been addrest to the Prussian bureaucrats by our business men and importers have not until now received a moment's attention. Are they blind in Berlin? Can not they see that things can not continue thus? Must it come to a catastrophe?"

Radical measures are to be taken all over Germany, the *Berliner Tageblatt* tells us:

> "According to information which we have gathered in authoritative circles it would appear that there is no help for it but to introduce a system of compulsory mass-feeding, whereby families will be supplied daily with breakfast, dinner, and supper in fixt quantities. Details are not yet available, but it may be taken as certain that compulsory mass-feeding will be of general application, and that no single section of the population will be exempt from its operation. We welcome the step as perhaps the only one likely to avert the menace of under, or rather unequal, feeding that hovers over us, with all its attendant horrors."

Hungary is worse off than Germany, according to a statement by the Hungarian Food Dictator, urging more thorough food-requisitions. As published in the Budapest *Hirlap*, he said:

> "The truth is, Germany is not so much in need of food and cereals as we are, and even Austria is in a better position. With us the distribution of food has been unsystematic from the beginning and no improvement has taken place. Appearances resulting from this lack of organization give the impression of an excellent position, not necessitating food-tickets, as in Germany and Austria. We are not, however, in a better position. We are merely not organized. From henceforth Austria can not receive even a grain of corn from us."

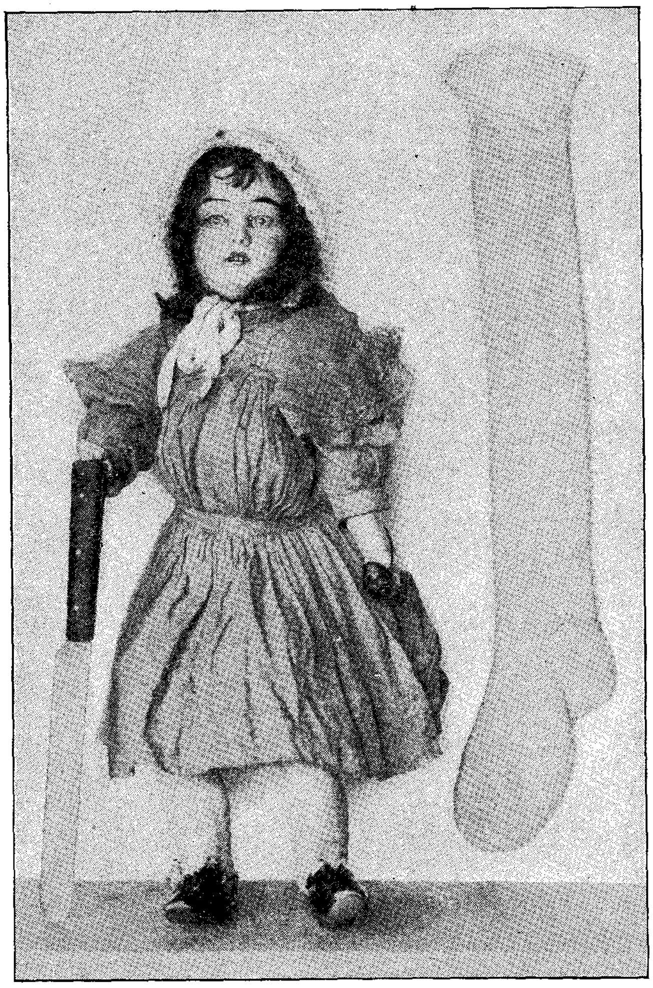
ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION—The proposal of the new British Premier to introduce some form of industrial conscription, whereby every man between sixteen and sixty not actually fighting should be mobilized for some form of war-work, has excited qualms in England. For example, the London *Everyman* writes:

> "In the course of his speech the Premier said, 'It is not what the nation gains, it is what it gives that makes it great.' If the industrial conscription project is applied all round to young and old it will mean that any laborer who is to be brought under its operation may be called upon to sacrifice his industrial freedom, and may be sent to any part of the country to take up any work which he is able to perform, at the command of a government department. If such a man sees that the profiteer, the food-cornerer, and the government contractor are left apparently untouched, this measure will result in nothing but bitter class feeling. The British public has shown that it does not very much mind giving up its liberties in a good cause. But it has also shown quite unmistakably that it is only prepared to sacrifice its liberties provided that the sacrifice is made all round. Mr. Lloyd-George's speech will be read in future years as one of the most noteworthy utterances ever made in Parliament. It bears all the marks of a vigorous intention to stop at nothing, and to achieve victory at all costs."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHY WE EAT

MOST PERSONS would answer the question, "Why do we eat?" by replying astutely, "Because we are hungry." This is only a partial answer, according to Miss Minna C. Denton, of Ohio State University, who writes on "The Desire of Food in Man," in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York, December). Two great motives, according to this writer, cooperate to bring about and maintain the desire to eat—motives having a different physiologic basis and different modes of action. These motives are hunger and appetite. Hunger, we are told, is unpleasant, while appetite is pleasant. Hunger is due primarily to contraction of the stomach muscles, while appetite depends on changes in its lining membrane and in that of the mouth. Hunger appears to be extraordinarily independent of environment and education, while appetite is susceptible to the influences of both. Appetite may induce one to eat, even when not particularly hungry. The writer goes on:



DO WE EAT TO DYE?

Cheap candies satisfy childhood's appetites for sweets, but they may prove costly in the end. This cheap candy is colored with powerful dye-materials. Prof. D. R. Hodgdon, of the State Normal School at Newark, N. J., has arranged this doll, which he calls the "Fraudulent Miss," to show the effects of coal-tar dyes which may be obtained from candies. Says Professor Hodgdon:

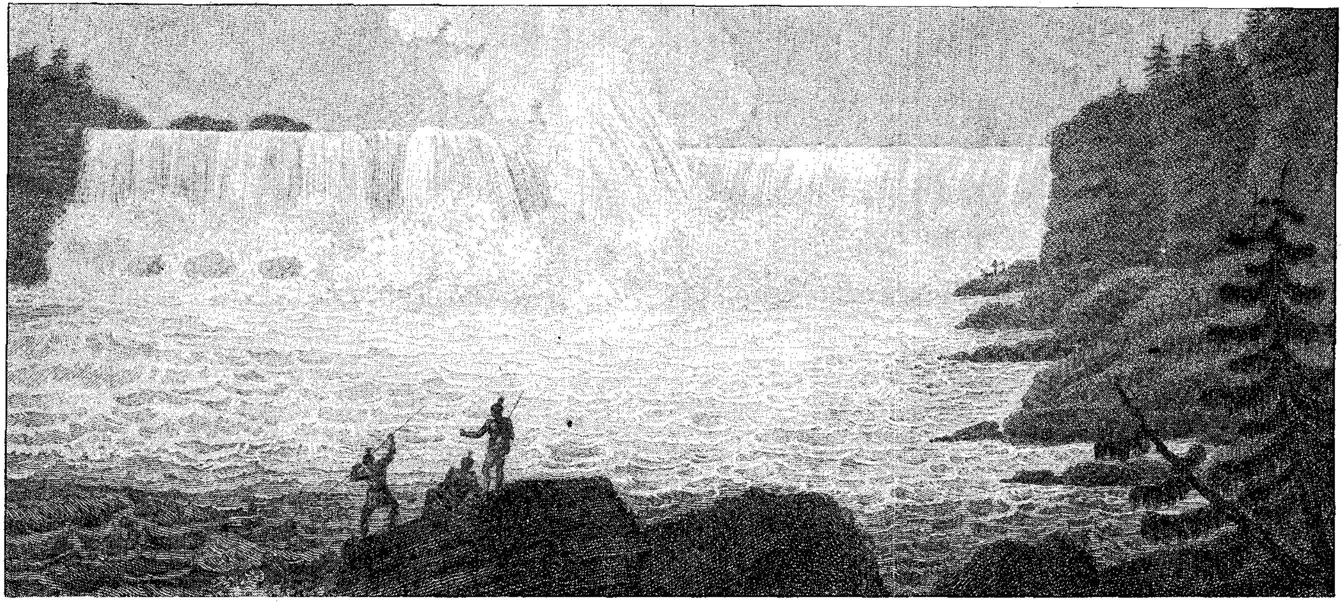
"The doll is eighteen inches high. Its dress and stockings are dyed from coal-tar dyes obtained from lollypops. Its shoes are blackened with lampblack from licorice candy. The lampblack was extracted and used in its proper place, as shoe-blacking. The shoes are made to shine with shellac which was used on peach-piths, a penny candy which may be purchased from the usual penny candy-shop next to a school building. The hair was glued on with carpenter's glue obtained from the 'All-Day Suckers.' She holds in her hand a steel kitchen-knife which has been copper-plated with copper obtained from a can of French peas, and beside her hangs a baby's stocking colored pink with a dye obtained from peach-pith candy."

"Not all food-materials are valuable to the body in proportion to the appeal which they make to the appetite. For example, the flavor-substances in foods which stimulate the olfactory and gustatory nerves, and thus give rise to appetite, are not ordinarily the substances upon which the body depends for its fuel, nor for the great bulk of its building material. . . . For instance, in the use of boiled meat, appetite leads us to prefer the broth, which contains most of the flavor bodies (except those which may have escaped into the air with the steam), but which has practically no nutritive value, unless quite greasy; and to reject the tasteless meat, which contains 96 per cent. of the protein; very likely we also skim the soup to remove most of the fat, which is a highly concentrated form of fuel. . . . . . .

"Besides the fact that not all food-materials are valuable to the body in proportion to the appeal which they make to the appetite, we must consider the great and often irrational variations to which this faculty is subject. No other bodily sensibility, perhaps, is so easily influenced by habits and customs and conventions, by personal idiosyncrasy and prejudice, by connotating circumstances, by suggestion of every sort, by the emotional complexion of the momentary mood; none, as a rule, so highly susceptible of education. Racial, sectional, religious, social, family, individual experiences—they all have a vote in determining my ideas of what I should have to eat. So, too, does the historical era, the geographical area, in which I live. The skilfulness of my cook may have the largest 'say' of all; if she does not prepare vegetables so that they are appetizing, I shall probably eat more meat, bread, or fruit, tho none of these is an interchangeable substitute for any other. Convenience, the cost of living, and food legislation are sometimes large factors; city life does not conduce to hearty luncheons nor even breakfasts; rich country cream on my oatmeal adds ninety calories to my breakfast over the 18-per-cent.-fat-by-order-of-the-health-department cream that I usually get at my city boarding-house. Varying physiological conditions may act irrationally, as on the hot summer day when I take ice-cream (very likely a more concentrated food than meat) solely for its cooling effect; or when in the midst of the afternoon's shopping I buy tea and cakes in order to get a chance to sit down for half an hour.

"It is evident that many of these factors mentioned above have no conceivable relation to my bodily requirement for food, which is determined chiefly by my age and stature, the amount of muscular work I do, my general nervous and muscular tone, my exposure to cold. Digestibility of food-materials and conditions which favor good digestion are essential. Yet it appears that the importance of the enjoyment of food to secure favorable psychic influences upon digestion has been considerably overestimated, since men forcing themselves for experimental purposes to live upon a diet so monotonous as to be repugnant in the extreme digest it in normal fashion; and similar results usually obtain with forced feeding of animals."

How far, under these circumstances, may we trust our "natural instincts" or "normal appetite" in the selection of food? The writer warns us, in the first place, that "normal" or "natural" demands are intended for man in a state of nature, from which we have traveled far. Every fat man, for instance, is an abnormality, and the punishment for abnormal nutrition is often delayed and comes suddenly, in the form of disease. Again, in a "state of nature" the voluntary muscles

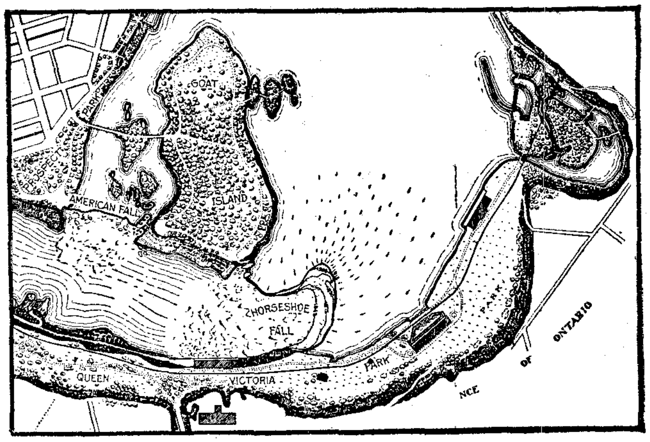


THE HORSESHOE FALL AT NIAGARA IN 1798.

This old print shows a large volume flowing over the ends of the curve.

use about 75 per cent. of the bodily energy. In modern man these muscles are largely disused. We need less food. Hunger may be diminished in consequence; but appetite remains, and we overeat.

"The discrepancies, then, which are so frequently to be observed between food-requirement and food-consumption may be explained as due in part to present lack of adjustment to recent and enormous changes in environment and human activities and in the nature of foods. It seems quite possible that adaptation of diet to the activities of the organism, and other important hygienic measures, may come about, not simply through the slowly accomplished downfall of degenerate classes and nations, which history has so often shown us—for neither the rich fruits of shrewd business capacity nor the activities of the altruistic can ultimately shelter physical deterioration—but through the further discovery of the principles of scientific management of the human organism, and through the apprehension of these by the enlightened classes and the consequent practise of them by the world's population. Should we, indeed, expect the scientific intelligence to accomplish so much less striking results in the study of the structure and conduct of our own machine than in that of the simpler non-living machines? Is it reasonable to assume that the laws of scientific feeding which man has already begun to apply with some success to other animals will fail to produce results with the human species itself?"



MAP SHOWING THE RECESSION OF THE HORSESHOE FALL SINCE 1842.

LENGTH OF CREST-LINE OF HORSESHOE FALL.

1842	2,030 ft.
1875	2,350 ft.
1890	2,750 ft.
1905	2,850 ft.
1916	3,020 ft.

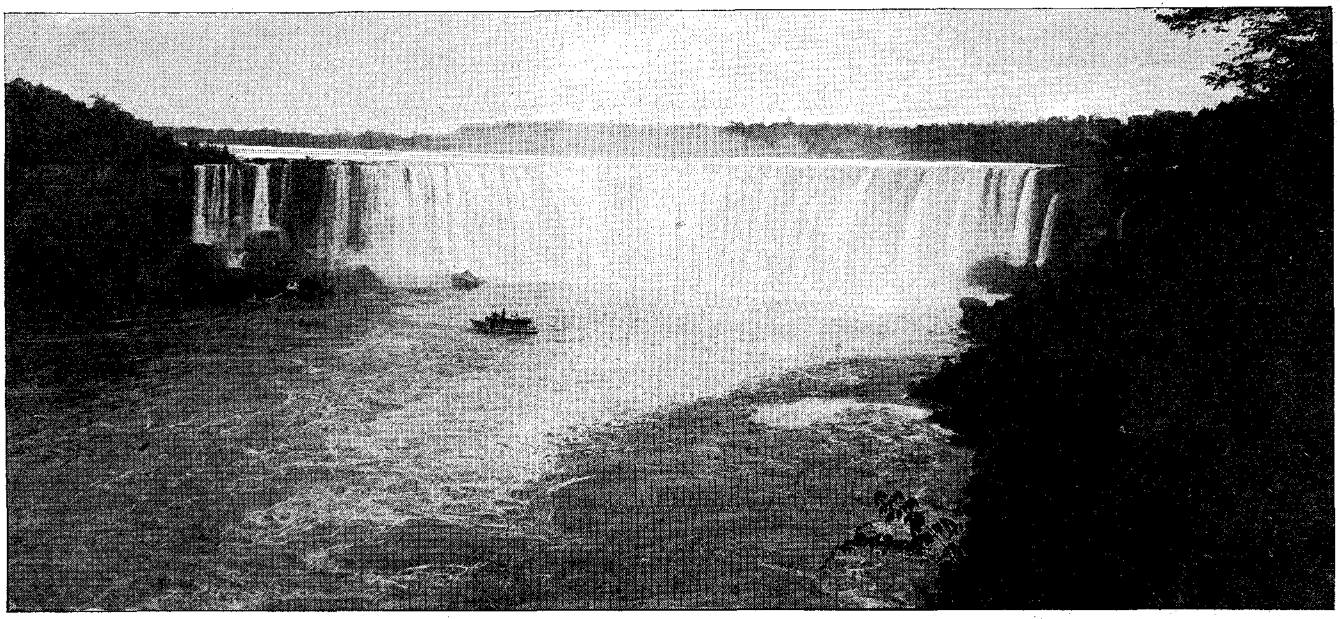
RHYTHMLESS ANIMALS—Because animals can be taught to dance, we should not assume that they have a sense of rhythm, for Dr. Craig, of the University of Maine, according to *The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn.), believes they have none—

"Horses driven in span make no attempt to step together. Two birds, however sweetly they sing solo, never sing in time with one another nor with any other music. Even the so-called dancing animals of the circus get their rhythm from the trainer, not from the tune."

WHY RUSSIAN SHRAPNEL IS POLISHED

REQUIREMENTS that seem foolish at first sight often turn out to be eminently reasonable, after examination. A correspondent of *The American Machinist* (New York, December 14) spins the following yarn:

"Two men were overheard discussing some of the stories of freak methods of inspection that have been going the rounds. One had been explaining that the entire outside surface of the shell must be free from rough spots and tool-marks and highly polished. 'They tell me,' he remarked, 'that after the shells are all finished and inspected, the Russians take a cloth and rub it all over the outside, and if so much as a tiny bit of lint is left sticking to the surface, they reject the shell.' 'Ah, nonsense,' the other replied. 'I don't believe a tenth part of these silly stories about this munitions stuff; they don't sound reasonable.' The writer once heard one of the Russian inspectors explain why they were so very particular about the finish, even on clearance surfaces, where it would seem a good tool-finish should be good enough. Possibly you will recall how the skate-runners used to stick to your mittens when, as a boy, you went skating on a snappy cold winter morning, down on the mill-pond in the home town. If some country humorist persuaded you to 'taste' the runner, you will certainly remember. The Russians assume that any of the shells made in this country may have to be handled in weather much colder than any you or I have ever experienced. The handling is done by soldiers who are equipped with sheep's-wool mittens, very thick and loosely woven to resist extreme cold. If the shells are highly polished, the soldiers have learned that a little dexterity in breaking loose from them makes it possible to let go without much trouble. But if the surface is full of tool-marks or rough spots, considerable of the mitten is left sticking to each shell handled, somewhat after the manner that a piece of magnetized work will pick up chips if laid on a dirty bench. The result is that, after a few hours' handling of rough shells, the soldier is minus a pair of mittens. Not so very unreasonable, after all."

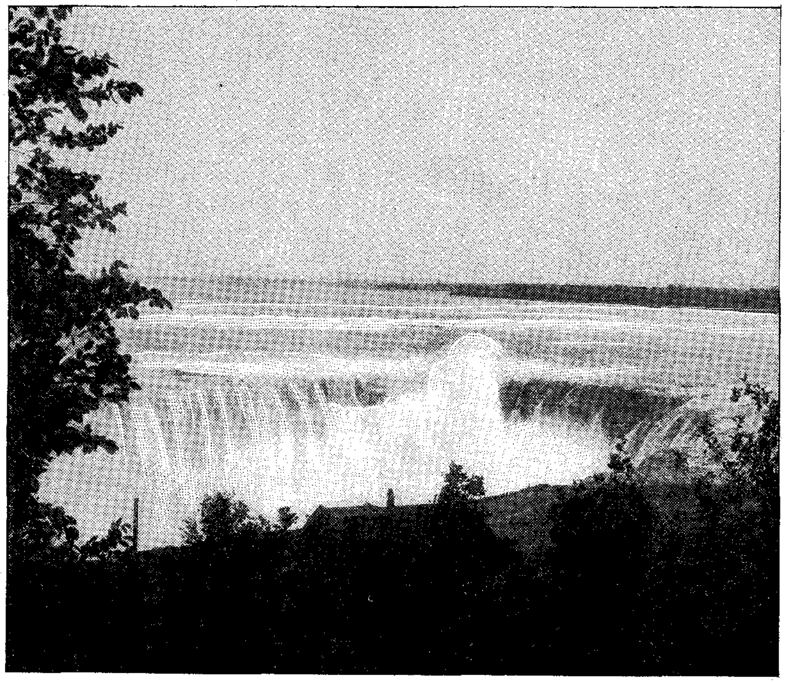


THE HORSESHOE FALL AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY.

The photograph shows bare rock through the meager flow at the ends of the curve.

TO SAVE THE HORSESHOE FALL

THE WORLD-RENOWNED "Horseshoe Fall," at Niagara, is no longer a horseshoe. For years it has been wearing down into an acute angle until the water at its sides forms cataracts that almost face each other and mingle in a great welter of foam and spray. Moreover, this part of the Fall appears to be delivering now a much smaller volume of water than it did a score of years or more ago, as is the testimony of many observers. The responsibility has been almost universally laid upon the diversion of the water for power development. Based on this theory, public opinion has been arrayed against the proposition to divert additional water; and in recent years attention has been directed to schemes for obtaining power from other sources, such as the Whirlpool Rapids. John Lyell Harper, a well-known engineer, has just published a pamphlet entitled "The Suicide of the Horseshoe Fall," in which he maintains that the diminution in flow is only apparent, and is due to the changes in the contour of the precipice, the effect of which is to concentrate the flow in the center so that a smaller proportion is discharged at the sides. We quote from a review of Mr. Harper's pamphlet in *Engineering News* (New York, December 14). Says this paper:



HOW THE CATARACT IS CUTTING BACK.

An acute angle like this is replacing the former broad curve making the horseshoe, and the volume of falling water tends more and more to concentrate at the center.

"The visitor at Niagara who views the Fall from Goat Island now sees a huge mass of solid green water plunging over the precipice at the toe of the horseshoe, while only a thin veil of water flows over at the sides. It is obvious that with the concentration of the flow in the center of the stream, erosion there tends continually to become more and more rapid, and the concentration of flow at that point becomes still greater. Mr. Harper says:

"'An entire cessation of the diversion of water from the river for power would not retard the self-destruction of the horseshoe form, but would rather tend to accelerate it. No negative action can preserve the horseshoe, but positive action must be taken with courage and intelligence, and as soon as possible, so that the greatest scenic spectacle in the United States may not be allowed to commit suicide.

"'It should be the policy of those controlling the falls at Niagara to have constructed in the bed of the river, above the Horseshoe Fall, invisible current deflectors which would make impossible the gathering of the whole river into a deep, narrow gorge, and would again deflect the water over to the sides and heels of a reestablished horseshoe.

"'This would not only improve the present spectacle, but would cause the whole contour of the fall to wear uniformly, so that coming generations in viewing its beauty may also have before their eyes the emblem of good luck.'

"Mr. Harper further points out that the American Fall, on the eastern side of Goat Island, delivers only 5 per cent. of the total flow of the river, yet it forms at least a quarter of the total scenic spectacle. If the flow of the river in the Canadian channel were spread around the whole length of the horseshoe, as it is along the crest of the American Fall, Mr. Harper believes that not more than 35 per cent. of the total discharge of the river so distributed would cover the entire precipice at the Horseshoe Fall with a cascade more than twice as deep as that of the present American Fall, and would produce a scenic effect equal in grandeur and greater in extent than the present Fall.

"Mr. Harper is chief engineer of the Hydraulic Power Company of Niagara, and is a member of the American Societies of Mechanical Engineers, Civil Engineers, and Electrical Engineers, and the Electrochemical Society. He makes no suggestion in his pamphlet as to the methods by which the 'invisible current deflectors' which he proposes could be constructed in the bed of the river above the Horseshoe Fall. Those who have visited Niagara and witnessed the wild torrent of water which sweeps down the rapids above the falls can form a conception of the heroic task that would be involved in building any structure in these seething waters which could withstand them.

"The importance of the matter brought forward by Mr. Harper, however, certainly challenges attention. No one will seriously question the desirability of utilizing Niagara's power *as a great national or international resource, so far as it can be* done without serious interference with its beauty as a spectacle. Even an amateur in hydraulic engineering can see that Mr. Harper's diagnosis of the chief cause of the lessening in beauty of the Horseshoe Fall has every element of probability in its favor; and it is evident that the deterioration of the Fall is likely to proceed at an accelerated pace unless something is done to restore the conditions of a century ago."

THE FUTURE OF ALCOHOL

KING ALCOHOL is not to be put out of business by prohibition. The more he is prevented from taking the motive-power from the muscles of imbibers, the more he will transfer his attention to putting it into mechanical motors. He will have to be denatured, of course, and greatly cheapened; but all this is more than possible. A contributor to *The Rural New Yorker* (New York) points out that the increasing demand for gas-fuel and quick heat and the desire to make waste into value have combined with the requirements of the munitions-makers to turn the attention of chemists to denatured or industrial alcohol. He goes on:

"As a gas-fuel, alcohol is not as good as gasoline in theory; it is already one-sixth burned up, but, mixed with air, it can be more comprest before it explodes from the heat of compression, and this tends to equalize them. As a quick heater, alcohol has no equal; it is safe and odorless. In its most recent solidified form it is also cheap, since there is no loss when not burning.

"The munitions-makers use alcohol and its derivatives, ether and acetone, and their demands have forced the price rather high. This condition will not last, and meanwhile the prohibition of alcohol as a drink—or 'food,' if you wish; it is going to be prohibited, anyhow—makes available a number of going concerns which can as well produce denatured alcohol.

"Mr. Ford has announced that the breweries of Michigan can make denatured alcohol for his tractors at a profit. He may solve the problem of a good alcohol-motor, it is already near solution; but cheap alcohol from farm waste, which is also receiving his attention, is a harder problem. It can be solved, if he is willing to pay the price, but the price will surprize Mr. Ford. There is an idea that farmers were misled in respect to cheap alcohol, but the only trouble was that the law was twenty years ahead of its time. Any farmer who has or can buy the waste, and has the outfit and the knowledge, can make denatured alcohol. Lots of them have the waste, cheap and efficient outfits will come on demand, but the skill to manage a few hundred billion yeast-cells so as to make them work at a profit is rather more than is required to make a profit out of fifty cows. But it is not unattainable.

"Another waste which is getting a lot of attention is the waste liquors from the wood-pulp industry. They grind up a lot of wood in these mills every day, and a good half of it goes into solution, and this solution is fermentable, but getting yeast-cells to live and work in this sulfite waste is no easy matter. There are those who claim they are doing it, however, and others are taking any sort of waste wood and cooking it with acid till they get a fermentable liquid. But they have their troubles also. *Materials which are starchy or sugary in* their natural state are, after all, the best food for the yeast-cell, and these are wasted every year by the ton. When we have learned, by Mr. Ford's help or otherwise, to use these, there will be cheap fuel for all the motors. But like pasteurizing milk, while any one can make alcohol, it will be most cheaply made at central cooperative plants, and their establishment will probably be the ultimate solution of the problem involved in the production of industrial alcohol."

IS RAILWAY-BUILDING TO BE REVIVED?

VERY FEW MILES of new railways have been built in the United States in recent years, and if this stagnation continues it may hamper our national growth. An editorial writer in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, December 20) reminds us that the railroads will always be the greatest agents in developing farm-lands, and we have many regions that need such development. Most of the land in Texas, for instance, remains almost worthless for lack of it. Territory already tributary to the roads needs branch lines as feeders, and the building of them will doubtless be the first stage in the coming railroad boom—if it *is* coming. "Political cataracts" over the eyes of the public are blamed for holding it back. We are so blind, the writer thinks, that we can now scarcely see the real worth of railways as the developers of agriculture. He says:

"Were it not for two things, one political and the other semipolitical, we should be witnessing right now a great migration of capital into the railway field; for the growth of the country districts has not kept pace with the growth of the cities, and there is a very evident lack of transportation facilities. But capital, while keenly sensible of the need of more and better railways, is fearful of not being able to get its reward. State railroad commissions, particularly in the West and South, have hammered at railway-rates for ten years, and still hammer. The Interstate Commerce Commission has limited powers, and is so overloaded with work that the railway investor sees little assurance of getting both prompt and adequate regulation of rates from that source. Finally, there has come the menace of labor troubles on a gigantic scale, with a dose of political soothing-sirup that would gag a mule.

"In spite of all clouds, there is a sun still shining behind them, and the sun is the economic necessity for more and better transportation facilities. The nation's railway-clothes fit it 'too soon'—and the pants are up to the knees and its childhood vaccination-marks clearly visible through the skin-tight coat-sleeve. Everything that is of the railroad is oppressingly restrictive, and something has got to bust. What seam will rip first we don't know, but we are certain that a rent must start somewhere and soon."

At present, the writer goes on to say, railways are trying to influence Congress to do away with State regulation of rates and to turn this over entirely to the Interstate Commerce Commission. But the old State-rights theory blocks such a change. Nevertheless, the movement is well under way, and there is probability that the present Congress will do something radical. To quote again:

"Whatever is done will undoubtedly serve to restore confidence in railway securities as a safe investment. It needs restoration of confidence, and nothing else, to start a new and great railway-construction period. As indicated in another editorial in this issue, electrification of existing steam-railways is probably the most pressing change, if we except enlargements and changes in terminals and means of loading and unloading freight quickly.

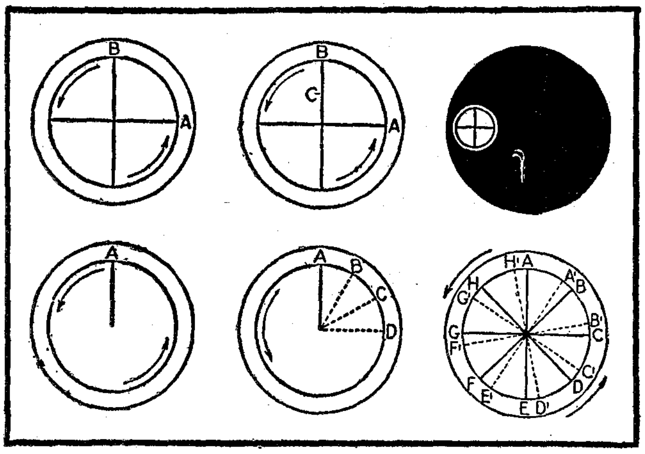
"The next step will be the building of new branch lines as feeders to existing trunk lines. This will open up some new territory, but that is of far less economic consequence than better development of territory now tributary to railways. Branch lines are too far apart in the majority of agricultural States. In some of the States, notably Texas, there are so few railways that most of the land remains almost worthless.

"Railroads always have been, and in spite of the automobile, always will be, the greatest agents in effecting development of agricultural lands. For some peculiar reason, the public has let political cataracts grow over its eyes till it can scarcely see the real worth of railways as general developers of agriculture. The suffering resulting from high food-prices, due to this partial blindness, seems now acute enough to lead to an operation that will bring permanent relief. Here's to the hope that Congress will wield the knife courageously and speedily!"

COLLEGE COOKERY

THE OLD JOKE about the college girl and her ignorance of cookery is fast losing its savor. The modern college teaches its young men to farm and its young women to cook. Our colleges, says an editorial writer in *Table-Talk* (Cooperstown, N. Y., December), are beginning to visualize the kitchen and the dining-room, as well as the library and the schoolroom. Just as a young man goes to school to-day to learn how to build bridges, survey tracts of land, forge and build and farm, so the young woman adds the practical to her studies—

"Now comes the University of Wisconsin—Wisconsin where they set the pace for other educators—and fits up a model kitchen for its students of the Home Economics Department. Miss Abby L. Marlatt, of the department, having the supervision of the work, intends showing students and housewives what constitutes a model kitchen. I prophesy that every student who works in that model kitchen will be asked to become Mrs. Housewife as soon as she receives her degree. There is nothing better adapted to matrimonial propaganda than a model-kitchen setting for a pretty girl.



DECEPTIVE MOVEMENTS OF MOVIE-WHEELS.

The speed of the wheels may make them appear to stand still, as in the top row; or even to run backward, as in the lower row.

"The pretty girl is furnishing her friends and neighbors many a surprize. One, aged seventeen, living out in the Imperial Valley, California, is the youngest and best all-round feminine pig-producer in the happy valley. 'Pig culture isn't esthetic work, of course,' says this lovely girl. 'It can't be considered a finishing-school for débutantes, but there's money in it.' So it is her ambition to become the best expert on hogs in her district. She has established a record for developing her porkers for the market at a cost of three and one-half cents a pound.

"She came within half a cent of winning the University of California prize, which would have entitled her to a transcontinental trip. Alas! the cruel judges decided she spent too much time in caring for her hogs. This, charged up against her profit, cut down her score. Had she spent less time on her porkers, she might have had her chance at seeing America first. . . . . . .

"A most amazing thing developed recently in a tobacco inquiry. Two physicians of the United States Public Health Service, Dr. C. W. Stiles and Dr. N. Richards, investigated the use of tobacco and snuff by white children in a city designated as 'X.' They found that many small children were addicted to the tobacco habit in one form or another. . . . . . .

"Let every university and every individual in the land set forth to cure these baby tobacco- and drug-users of their craving for stimulants by satisfying their normal appetite for good, wholesome, nourishing food. When you find a three-year, six-year, eleven-year-old child satisfying his stomach's craving with tobacco and drugs, it is because there is a poor cook at home. Or it may be an ignorant cook who knows nothing of what to serve her children or how to prepare raw foods properly.

"I recall the experience of a friend interested in charity-aid work, called to a home where, the report said, the baby was sickly, needing pure milk, and the husband had the habit of staying away for several days at a stretch.

"'It was a miserable cottage,' she described her call: 'floor thick with dirt, straw instead of carpet; bare table with old dirty coffee-pot and a loaf of bread; dirt and desolation everywhere. The slattern who came to the door looked at me and asked if I did not remember her. We had attended the same Sunday-school, had been in the same class. She was the foster-daughter of a most estimable family, and was married to a sober, industrious man whose parents lived in another part of the city. These now had charge of her two little boys, and this was where her husband found refuge from her slovenliness. It was simply a case of a woman who refused to be on her job as mother and housekeeper. . . . My report surprized the charity office: "If I were her husband and her little boys," I said, "I would never go home. She is a slattern to her heart's core. The laziness is so deep that we can never reach the woman-she-ought-to-be. She should be placed somewhere where she could live amid the dirt undisturbed; but she should not be classed as a real mother, nor as a deserving one."' . . . . . .

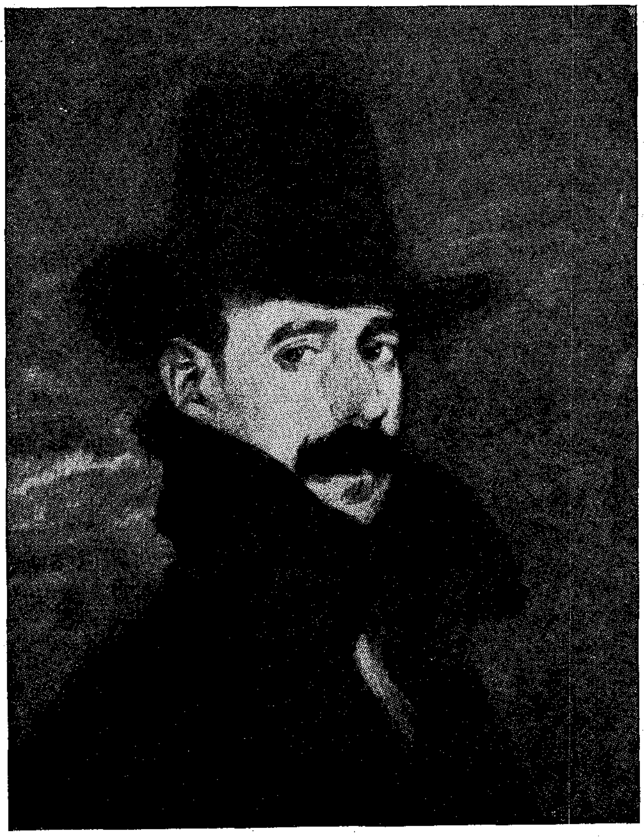
"This is a real and a pathetic case—a woman upon whom the husband and the three little ones depended to make the home, to send them forth happy, well nourished, well clothed, absolutely shunning all these duties. She is not an exaggerated type at all. Poorer districts of all our cities and many of our tiny towns have these failures as housewives. So I hope our schools and universities will plant model kitchens in the heart of these districts in our cities and have extension courses in cooking for the women who have to cook three times a day for their families. There should go forth from the University of Wisconsin and from all these centers of learning bands of bright, enthusiastic, expert cooks, carrying the gospel of pure food and good cooking to their sisters."

WHY MOVIE-WHEELS RUN BACKWARD — When a rotating wheel, as on a moving motor-car or locomotive, is shown on the moving-picture screen it often appears to stand still or even to go around in the wrong direction at varying rates of speed. Of course, all of the motion on the screen, right or wrong, is an optical illusion. Nothing is really moving there at all; and in this particular instance the conditions of the illusion are such that it reproduces, not reality, but the reverse. How this happens is thus explained in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, December):

"When the moving-picture camera takes a picture the film is not exposed continuously. Instead, it is uncovered and then covered again in very rapid succession by a black disk edged with a circle of holes which are swiftly rotated across the front of the lens. In this way a series of pictures is taken which represents the successive movements of the subject that is photographed. But because of this very fact, the speed at which an object appears to rotate when the developed film is projected on the screen is very seldom the speed at which it actually rotated. Take, for instance, a four-spoked wheel, such as shown in the illustration, where the wheel rotates at a speed such that after one picture of the film is exposed the spoke *A* has turned around just enough to show *A* at the position of *B* when the next picture is exposed. It is evident that in a case of this kind, if the spoke and the camera keep turning at constant speeds, when the spoke is projected on the screen it will appear to be standing perfectly still. Again, the wheels on fast-moving cars often appear as if they were moving backward while the car is going forward. This would happen if the spoke *A*, shown in the bottom row of the drawings, had been revolving so fast when it was photographed that during the interval between one exposure and the next, the wheel revolved all the way around from *A* to *B*. When the next exposure was made the spoke appeared at *C*, and so on. When this film is run off and projected on the screen, the spoke will seem to run backward. No matter how many spokes there are on the wheel it is evident that the effect on each one will be the same, and the entire wheel will appear to turn backward at the same speed as that of each spoke. It is merely an optical illusion."

LETTERS - AND - ART

A MODERN SPANISH PAINTER OF PRIMITIVE VIGOR



SELF-PORTRAIT OF IGNACIO ZULOAGA,

Spain's foremost painter, who will have nothing to do with the "feeble and neurasthenic" extreme art-cults of to-day.

ZULOAGA is making his second appeal to American suffrage. A few years ago, something like an epidemic of picture-madness seized New York, and uncounted thousands made daily the long journey up-town to the Hispanic Museum to see an exhibition of the pictures of the Spanish painter Sorolla. Following this exhibition was held one of a smaller group of works by Ignacio Zuloaga, and few went near them. Yet the judicious said that he was by far the greater artist. Time seems to bring about the proper adjustments, and the exhibition of this painter, begun in Boston and continued in Brooklyn, now tarries in New York before going on to Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Detroit, and Toledo. And already he is becoming a man to talk about, tho he still proves a stumbling-block to those who quickly sensed the suavities of Sorolla. "His material belongs to reality and is of the earth earthy," says Mr. John S. Sargent in his foreword to the official catalog; "but, as if whirled to another planet, it seems to acknowledge the grip of new laws and to acquire a keener life from new relationships imposed by this great artist's imperious will." He classifies with none of the modern cults. Indeed, he confest to Dr. Christian Brinton that he had "a horror of every manifestation of modernism." This distaste, he went on to aver, "includes, of course, painting, most of which, impressionistic, pointillistic, cubistic, futuristic, or whatever you may choose to term it," seems to him "feeble and neurasthenic." Declaring that he has remained "a sixteenth-century person," like the surroundings in which he grew up, he adds:

> "The primitives and the early Egyptians, with their rigorous economy of line, form, and tone, afford me more pleasure than I derive from the work of my contemporaries. As to modern music it distresses me because of its complexity. I much prefer Palestrina and Bach, and in the way of literature, tho once a great reader, I now scarcely open a book or glance at the newspaper."

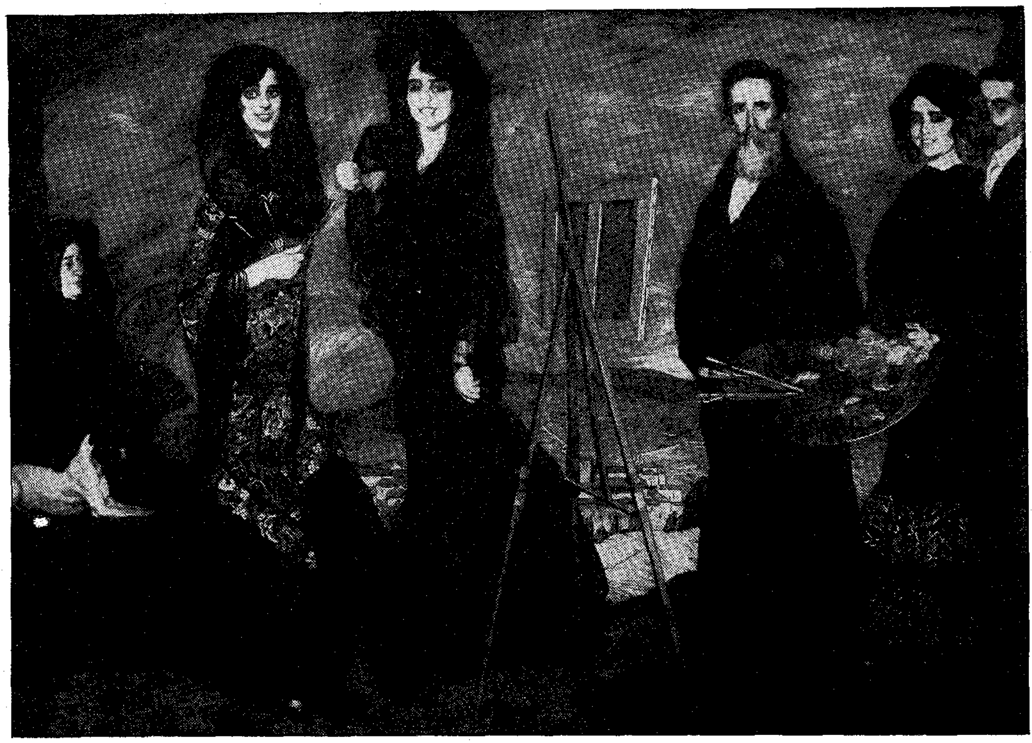
Dr. Brinton tells us in the current issue of *The American Magazine of Art* that Zuloaga never set foot inside an art-school or academy, yet he "drew from the first with vigor and decision." His figures were "solidly constructed and his sense of composition correct, tho by no means conventional." We read on:

> "Zuloaga's palet, tho richly set, is restricted in range. He prefers as a rule warm browns, dark reds, green, yellow, purple, silver-gray, and black. Blue is unsympathetic to him and is rarely found in earlier compositions. It has been my privilege on numerous occasions to watch him before the easel both at his Paris studio in the Rue Caulaincourt and in the solemn side-chapel of San Juan de los Caballeros, the silence broken only by faint cries from the street or the sound of countless church and monastery bells. Unlike most artists, he makes no preliminary sketches. When he wanders abroad to study native types and scenes at first hand, or stands upon the terrace surveying the shimmering, wide-horizoned panorama of Vieja Castilla, he has with him no painter's kit, no brushes, tubes, or canvas. All he carries is a small, compact, leather-bound note-book, wherein he transcribes in free, legible script certain suggestions which he afterward translates into line, form, and color. '*Mis dibujos los escribo*,' he says, and these written sketches merely serve to recall impressions that might otherwise become fogged or effaced.
>
> "The capacity for synthetic observation implied by such an attitude finds appropriate expression when he undertakes the painting of a picture. A long process of incubation precedes the actual work upon each composition. He ponders deeply every detail, and when the mental pattern is sufficiently clear and the creative impulse sufficiently strong, he attacks one of his big canvases with confident surety. He first draws the main outlines boldly in charcoal upon a light-gray ground and then applies the pigment in firm, resolute passages instinct with rhythmic power. In a method so reasoned, so deliberate, nothing is left to chance. There are no surprizes, no accidents, fortunate or otherwise. All is preconceived, prearranged, and the touch is that of the sculptor rather than that of the painter. Generations of ancestors who were accomplished modelers seem to have imparted to him a marked feeling for plastic form. (Don Plácido Zuloaga, father of the painter, was a 'veritable latter-day Benvenuto Cellini,' a handicraftsman of consummate skill—a worker in metals—examples of whose art are to be found in the leading museums of Europe.) In looking at these sturdily constructed compositions where there is no suspicion of faltering or incertitude you are apt to recall the triumphs of past ages, the expressive statuettes of Alonso Cano, for instance, carved out of wood and colored in the image of nature. Zuloaga seems to belong to an older epoch. He appears to possess no nerves. His conceptions are wrought in rare strength of spirit and physical fortitude."

Zuloaga's masters are his great predecessors in Spanish art, particularly El Greco, whom he holds as "the god of painters." "Reactionary if you will," says Dr. Brinton, "the method of Zuloaga stands in direct contrast to the minute analytic notations so beloved of the impressionists and their following." Going on:

> "It entails no scrupulous study of *milieu*. Synthetic and stylistic, it endeavors to free itself from that which is capricious and ephemeral in order to attain that which is permanent and typical. Zuloaga does not seek deftly to catch the smile of

nature or sing the simple joys of labor and relaxation. Peopled with matadors and *trianeros*, sensuous *gitanas*, cynical priests, and seductive women of society, these canvases are instinct with passion and fatalism. They are primitive, sinister, and full of tragic implication, and as such unflinchingly reflect certain fundamental national characteristics. With its innate structural strength, its superb graphic energy, and its confident grasp of what may be termed the technique of the whole, the art of Zuloaga is perfectly adapted to the task in hand. It depicts with convincing eloquence *la España clásica*, that Spain at once Gothic, romantic, *picaresque*, and legitimately modern to which it is dedicated—that immutable Spain—whether it be the Spain of the Gospel or the Spain of the Koran, the Spain of the Crucifixion or the Spain of the *corrida*. Finally, in the ultimate analysis, the art of Zuloaga attains, under stress of creative impulse, that purely emotional significance to which he refers—emotional and romantic, not, however, the romantic tinsel of Gautier, Prosper Mérimée, and Bizet, but the more enduring romance of reality. In its affiliation with the master tendencies of contemporary thought and feeling it has transcended Fortuny, Vierge, and the agreeable devotees of the rococo. It reflects something of the reasoned verity of Manet, the vital intensity of Daumier, and the satanic suggestion of Félicien Rops."



"MY UNCLE DANIEL AND HIS FAMILY," BY ZULOAGA.

Another version of this family group is in the Luxembourg, Paris.

EDITING MARK TWAIN

AUTHORS OFTEN RESENT the intrusion of editors between themselves and their public, especially the authors who are young and unarrived. The old and tried, however, have had to submit to the pruning of their wild vines, as the recent publication of the "Letters of Richard Watson Gilder" shows. When he prepared Mark Twain's "copy" for the pages of *The Century Magazine*, he took the liberty of expunging some of the "coarse" phrases of the famous humorist, considering, as the New York *Times* puts it, "in spite of his gentleness and diplomacy, the welfare of the magazine as more important than the pride of the authors." Mr. T. B. Aldrich acknowledged, some time before his death, that he went through the contributions to *The Atlantic*, when he was its editor, and changed the phrasing wherever it offended his sense of literary style. Authors might feel their "personalities" pruned away, but Mr. Aldrich's magazine presented a uniform standard of impeccable English. Mr. Gilder's dealings with Mark Twain are set forth in the New York *Times*, where it gives the occasion for the editor's declaration of principles:

"In 1886 a Superintendent of Public Schools in the West wrote to *The Century* severely criticizing some of Mark Twain's writings which the magazine was printing. Mr. Gilder answered the letter, defending Mark Twain, but saying, 'at times he is inartistically and indefensibly coarse,' and revealing the fact that 'Huckleberry Finn' had been 'carefully edited for a magazine audience.'"

He sent a copy of the letter to Twain, saying:

"MY DEAR CLEMENS: I am going to venture upon an indiscretion. I have had a letter from a Superintendent of Public Schools in a distant part of the West and am sending you my letter to him. It was not written for your eye. I could go over it and make it much more complimentary and leave out something that sounds harsh, but I have concluded to send it to you as it is as a sample of what often occurs here in *The Century*. Here is the letter:

"'DEAR SIR: We thank you sincerely for your kind and frank letter. We understand the points to which you object in Mark Twain's writings, but we can not agree with you that they are "destitute of a single redeeming quality." We think that the literary judgment of this country and of England will not sustain you in such an opinion.

"'I ask you in all fairness to read Mr. Howells's essay on Mark Twain in the September number of *The Century* for 1882. To say that the writings of Mark Twain "are hardly worth a place in the columns of the average country newspaper which never assumes any literary airs" seems to us to be singularly untrue.

"'Mr. Clemens has great faults; at times he is inartistically and indefensibly coarse, but we do not think anything of his that has been printed in *The Century* is without decided value, literary and otherwise. At least, as a picture of the life which he describes his *Century* sketches are of decided force and worth.

"'Mark Twain is not a giber at religion or morality. He is a good citizen and believes in the best things. Nevertheless, there is much of his writing that we would not print for a miscellaneous audience. If you should ever compare the chapters of "Huckleberry Finn" as we printed them with the same as they appear in his book, you will see the most decided difference. These extracts were carefully edited for a magazine audience with his full consent.

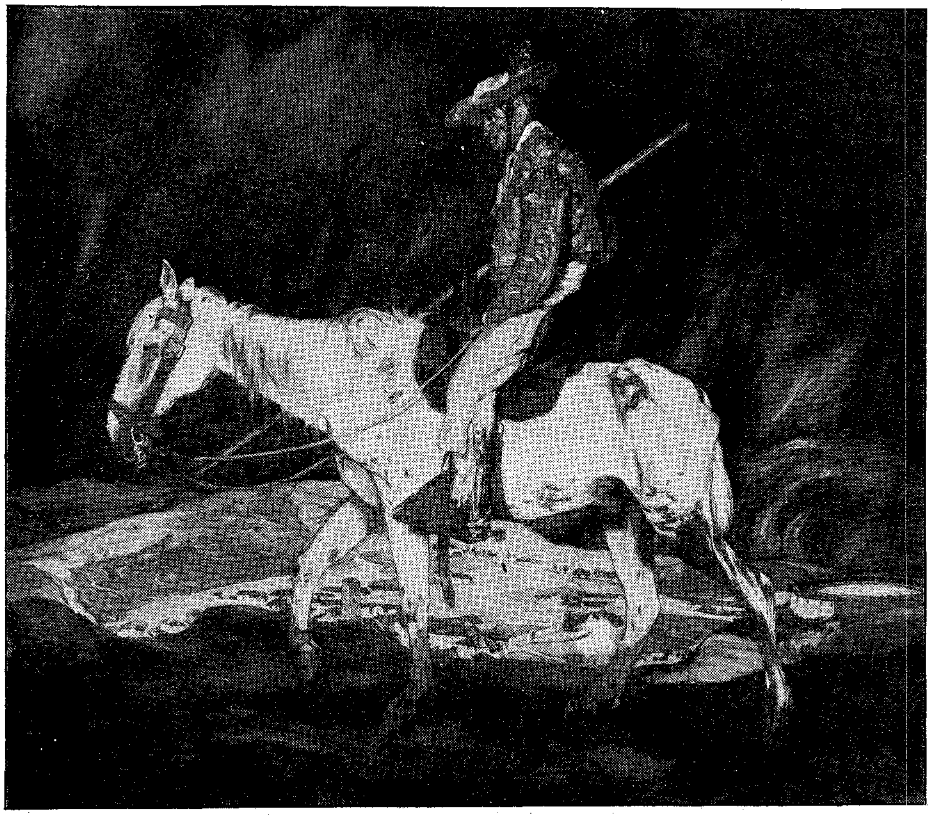
"'Perhaps you know my friend Dr. George Macdonald, the celebrated novelist, lecturer, and preacher. He is one of the most spiritually minded men now living, and a most enthusiastic admirer of Mark Twain. Once, when Dr. Macdonald was staying at my house, he spent some hours in reading with great delight one of Mark Twain's books before preaching one of the most profound, moving, and spiritual sermons to which I ever listened.'"

The Times wonders if Mark Twain was also the writer referred to in a letter written by Mr. Gilder to a contributor in 1909. Such a conclusion, it observes, might be gathered from the context:

"As to the phrase that you want to retain, make it as mild as you can, and we will see whether we can stand it. Really you do not honor your art when you think it necessary to stir up a violent stench in the language in order to make it effective. It isn't necessary, and you have a finer art than requires such violence. I do not believe that a certain writer, who shall be nameless, but who is one of the greatest story-writers in the world, is sorry he took out at my suggestion a disgusting word from one of his most beautiful and famous stories, which was published in *The Century*."

DEPOSING THE MUSIC CRITIC

ANOTHER METHOD of deposing the music critic from the position of arrogant judgeship he is supposed by some to hold is offered by *Musical America* (New York). As the method suggested should appeal to producers not only as a valuable press-agent device, but, too, as a safeguard against failure of new enterprises, it may be realized in practise. *Musical America* is moved to expand the suggestion of a correspondent who writes it "deploring operatic waste in presentation of new works." His suggestions appeal to *Musical America* as presenting "constructive reforms in the way of a more scientific method of conducting the experiment of trying out an operatic novelty." First of all—



"THE VICTIM OF THE FÊTE."

Zuloaga has painted the actors of the bull-ring in all their aspects. This one is a pathetic contrast to his superb matadors. The appeal of pity is especially made for the horse.

"He would have the public educated concerning the new work by intensive publicity begun longer in advance. Let us amplify one of his suggestions to read that the opera company should place in the hands of its subscribers a book describing the opera entertainingly, with perhaps a condensed thematic guide. Further, there is no reason why the management should not provide its patrons with lecture-recitals on the season's novelties, having the subject-matter presented intimately, as, for instance, Walter Damrosch acquaints the New York Symphony's public with his programs through his symphonic talks. An example of the benefit of education in such a palatable form is seen in the wide response to the Hubbard-Gotthelf operalogs.

"The writer of the aforementioned article also suggests the acquaintance of the public with the new operas through the circulation of talking-machine records of the principal arias considerably in advance of the opera's coming. A corollary to this suggestion is the proposition that newspaper and magazine articles describing the approaching novelty be issued several months before the *première* takes place—not immediately preceding the event. 'Francesca' was promised for production in America back in the season of 1914–15, and yet of those who heard it at the Metropolitan first night how many, except a few conscientious critics, had made themselves familiar with the nature of the work, save that it was based upon d'Annunzio's tragedy?"

The purpose of such reforms, comments *Musical America*, which wields somewhat of a big stick over the music critic, "is to put the public in a position to form its own judgment as to the acceptance or rejection of the new opera," so that the decision will no longer lie with a few men who have based their conclusions largely upon "hearing of the dress rehearsals." True—

"The carrying out of the above suggestions may be impracticable, and the extra expenditure of money may seem unjustified. Would not such action, however, give the opera companies greater security against the contingency of having the chances of realizing on their investment for novelties swept away by the snap judgment of a handful of critics?

"This is placing the question on a basis that is largely materialistic, yet there are possibilities for real altruism on the part of the operatic promoters. By educating the public in this manner, they will in time convert this nation into a country of opera-lovers (such as we are not at present, considering the vicarious state of opera-giving here to-day). When the country is thus converted operatically, the educational campaign of the managers—begun in altruism—will result in material benefit to themselves. The operatic business will then stand upon a substantial footing, and will no longer be an artistic lottery, as we find it to-day—except in our one or two grand-opera strongholds."

Naturally enough, such an innovation on the part of the producer would sooner or later relegate the critic to idleness, save when he should perform the purely mechanical duty of enumerating the singers in a certain *première*. Thus the critic might gain, in this life, a little of the rest and quiet which a caustic writer in *The Bellman* suspects will never be his in the next. According to the *Bellman's* contributor, who is quoted in *The Musical Leader* (Chicago), several sorts of limbo may await music critics. He conjectures—

"Do they find a paradise in which there are concerts they do not have to attend, newspapers they do not have to write for, and nights when they can sleep? Are their sins too heavy to admit them straight to such felicity, and do they have to spend a few eons in purgatory, or, worse still, an eternity in some private limbo of their own? Probably the latter; their manner of life has rendered them too manifestly unfit for the society of other souls, and, besides, they need the protection of utter privacy in order to escape the vengeance of the musicians about whom they once wrote, and of the public which so consistently sets aside their verdicts.

"Fancy the entire lot of them herded together, with no other punishment than having to listen to one another. It is quite enough. A few of them, indeed, stay outside the angry throng, content to reflect on the philosophy of music, and to leave to others the praise and blame of individuals. These men were once critics, not simply reviewers of music. But the mass wrangle over this and that; they interrupt each other's vague panegyrics, and smash each other's idols."

A WAR-CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW DISPENSATION

THE PALM FOR WAR-REPORTING was awarded to the American, Will Irwin, early in the war by the London *Daily Mail.* He has, however, written little of the later phases of the struggle, and an Englishman, Mr. Philip Gibbs, now fills the English eye. His work for the London *Daily Chronicle* and *Daily Telegraph* and the New York *Times* has been constant, and his success is laid by the English *Bookman* (London) to the fact that he is also a novelist. "He has been able to bring the wide, modern, romantic outlook to bear in his survey and analysis of fighting and the conditions of fighting." He is a war-correspondent of "a new dispensation," giving "not a realistic or a melodramatic vision of war, but a naturalistic vision." Yet the man in the street would never pick him out for the rôle he is filling, so Mr. W. Douglas Newton, the *Bookman* writer, says:

"He is not only built small, but built almost daintily. He looks frail. His features are delicately fashioned. They are neat, and well cut, and of a cameo kind to fit his cameo pallor. Some one has likened his features to those of a Victorian intaglio, and that is not inapt. He has, at first glance, the look of a student, a man who has, with a certain human austerity, withdrawn from the excitements of the world to live among books."

Gibbs had written more than half a dozen novels when the war broke out, and he became a newspaper correspondent. Most of his *confrères*, eager for news, were relegated to the background, but Gibbs attached himself to one of the ambulances working with the Belgian Army and went to the firing-line. We read:

"In a personal sense his experiences in France will be as valuable to him as an artist, as they have been fortunate for us his readers. The war came at a phase in his mental development when his heart and mind were becoming more and more absorbed in a psychological interest in humanity. That psychological interest has made his writing on the war so precious; but how will the war affect him? One ventures to think that it will deepen and strengthen his artistic outlook to a very profound measure. For him it has come—with all its opportunities for perceiving the humanity of human nature made emphatic under great stress—when his psychological curiosity had entered on a phase of great activity after a spell of what one might call 'retarded action.'

"I mean by 'retarded action' that after starting out to consider human nature in sympathetic, spiritual fashion in his first novel, 'The Individualist,' a thoroughly interesting study of a woman beset by mental and emotional circumstances, he swung off on to a series of novels apropos, in which the story, the actual theme, assumed domination over the psychological aspect of his case. Of this group, 'The Spirit of Revolt,' 'The Street of Adventure,' and 'Intellectual Mansions, S. W.,' stand as examples. The theme of each of these novels, as well as their treatment, gives each the aspect of a journalistic coup rather than of a spiritual and humanly developed study. It was as tho journalism had captured him and had given him that 'nose for copy' which had enabled him to perceive in each of his themes the great 'story' that the public would want. 'The Spirit of Revolt' is a novel of demagogy, written at a time when the power of the labor men began to ferment the land. 'The Street of Adventure' is the story of a great newspaper which failed just when it appeared to promise an influential career—the actual failure of that paper was a topic on men's tongues when Gibbs wrote. 'Intellectual Mansions, S.W.' caught the beginnings of the woman's suffrage and the suburban culture movements just when these phases of life were beginning to impress the public. . . . His book, 'The Soul of the War,' is as full and as poignant as any novel. Its human quality is enormously moving. It is a naturalistic study of Armageddon, not all glitter as the romanticists would have it, not all evil as the realists would have it. The actual war is there: courage and grimness, squalor and nobility, beastliness and beauty. There are a fearlessness and a lack of equivocation about the handling. But it is not kinematic. A sympathy and insight give the book a glowing and psychological verity.

"Philip Gibbs hates war as, I happen to know, he hates the thought that any personal notoriety (his own word) should come to him out of it. Yet it is fortunate for himself, as it has been fortunate for us, that he should have been so deeply intrigued with his present psychological phase of development when war came. He has helped to deepen and strengthen our knowledge of the facts of humanity at war, just as war must have helped to deepen and strengthen his knowledge of humanity for all time."

PHILIP GIBBS,

Who sees war in a "naturalistic vision."

It is "humanity at war" in the mud that Mr. Gibbs tells of in a recent letter to the London *Daily Telegraph.* This is the way he describes these winter days of discontent on the Somme front:

"A white fog, dank and moist, lies over the battle-fields, so that our soldiers look like ghosts as they go trudging up to the trenches and disappear into this mistiness. At night all the moisture is turned to hoar-frost, and unless there is a rare gleam of sunlight in the day it does not melt quickly. The broken strands of barbed wire and all the litter of old battles are furred with it, and the breath of marching men is like smoke in the cold air. The men in the trenches are having a hard time. Up in the front lines there are no comfort, no shelter, no rest for them, and they need all their courage and strength to endure their wetness, their coldness, and the foul conditions into which they have been plunged by a month of rain. There is only one cheering thought for them. It is not so bad now as it has been."

There was one German trench that the Canadians greatly desired in November, "because men of a patrol who had been near it came back with glowing stories about it."

"It was, it seemed, one of the old-fashioned sort known to the men before the great advance, eight feet deep, beautifully boarded and revetted, nicely drained, warm, and cozy. 'Ye gods!' said Canadians sitting in mud-holes. 'That's some trench. It would be fine to live in such a place.' 'By gosh!' said other Canadians, 'that's the trench we've got to take, and pretty quick, too.' So on November 18 or 19 those wet, muddy, cold men set out for Desire trench, and fought like devils to get it, and killed many Germans, and got it.

"And then they swore great oaths, and laughed, and coughed, and lay down in the mud, because it had all been a fairy-tale, and instead of the eight-foot ditch and the nice revetting and draining and boarding there were only linked-up shell-holes with dead bodies in the water of them, and, around, a lake of mud."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

COUNTRY GIRLS IN THE Y. W. C. A.

THE COUNTRY GIRL comes to the city for more remunerative and more independent activity and more interesting recreation, and she is likely to find, in the new conditions that confront her, counsel, aid, and even shelter in the Young Women's Christian Association. Now, however, the Y. W. C. A. is going into the country to make life so attractive that girls will not yield to the lure of the city, and to lighten the toilsome monotony that fills the days of many farmers' wives. The woman who leads in this branch of the Association's work is Miss Jessie Field. As rural school-teacher and later as country school superintendent, she attracted nation-wide attention by her zeal to arouse interest in the problems and the pleasures of farm-life. After considerable persuasion, she was induced to undertake the direction of the small town and country work for the national organization of the Y. W. C. A. Miss Field has been in her present work three years, so Marc N. Goodnow informs us in *The Continent* (Presb., Chicago), "during which time it has grown from the merest beginning to an organization of fifteen county associations made up of fifty-six branches in eleven States, with a membership of 4,420." Miss Field is the consulting expert and is assisted by six young women, known as "field county secretaries," who travel through six of the eleven fields (or groups of States) into which the country is divided. Mr. Goodnow goes on to describe the Y. W. C. A.'s country work as follows:

MISS JESSIE FIELD,

The expert on rural life who directs the Y. W. C. A.'s work among country girls and young women.

"The county Young Women's Christian Association members do not always have an entire building for their use as the city association members generally do, but a meeting-place is chosen which is convenient to the greatest number. Sometimes school-houses are used as the community center; sometimes a church, or a few rented rooms in some building. In the small town the grange rooms are often used, and in one or two instances the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association have a building or rooms which are used jointly. The wide-awake country girls who make up this organization have demonstrated that the meeting-place is not the most important thing, but rather the spirit of the workers.

"Classes in county associations resemble very much those in the educational department of their city sister associations. There are country girls enthusiastically studying English literature, French, stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping—all the commercial branches—and dramatic expression, as well as first aid to the injured, home nursing, thorough courses in plain sewing, dressmaking, millinery, domestic arts, and sciences. Girls are members of clubs for tomato, corn, and other vegetable growing, and of canning clubs, ranging from the preserving of garden vegetables to the most delicate of fruits, jams, and jellies. There are even classes in manicuring. In reality, the country girl is fitting herself for a useful all-round life, whether it be a business position or for the great job of some day being the head of her own household. It is not much wonder that the farmer boy to-day does not find the city girl more attractive than her country cousin, but prefers the girl he knows will understand him and his problems and will be an inspiration to him in his every-day life.

"Under the heading of practical talks, county associations report lectures on such subjects as suffrage, infant mortality, community service, recreation, nature study, thrift and efficiency, health, sensitiveness, vanity, current events, self-government, country-life leaders, better-babies contests, home sanitation, building a home, politics in our town, why we need a public library, and a score of other questions which show that the country girl's mind is alive to all the big problems of the day.

"Up-to-date gymnasiums no longer belong to city associations alone, but are seen in many country sections. Then there are hikes, picnics, tennis tournaments, games, skating, snowshoeing and coasting parties, as well as volley-ball and basket-ball. In Gatesville, Coryell County, Texas, the girls in the county association promoted basket- and volley-ball so that it was enjoyed by five hundred girls in that section. In Montgomery County, Kansas, a 'Good Times Club,' which had an attendance of eighty-four, was formed among business girls, while a recreation club in that association gave nine special recreational occasions with an attendance of 273. The National Guard drill-hall was used for these meetings."

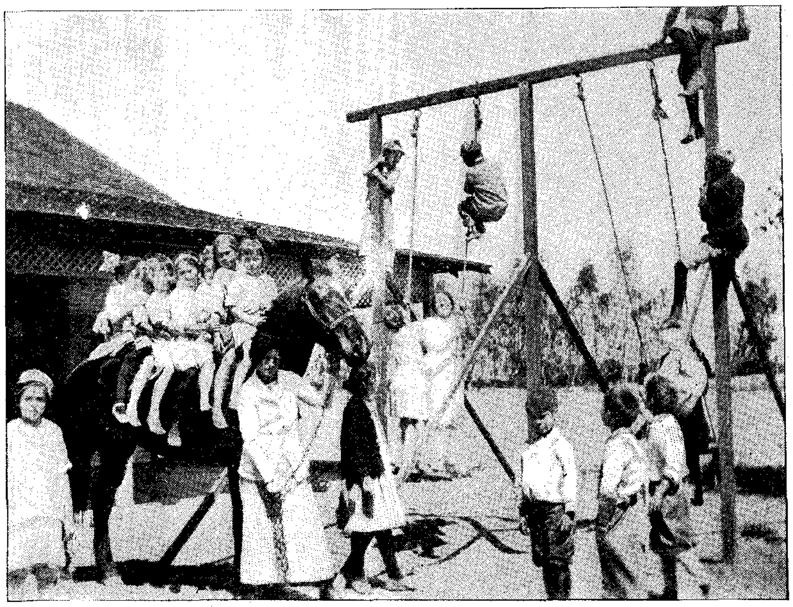
All kinds of community service are now being rendered by these girls, we read in *The Continent*, "from the opening of their Young Women's Christian Association rooms as a substation of the public library to holding a better-babies contest at the county fair, opening rest-rooms at the fair or in the county-seat for the use of farmers' wives and daughters during the long, tiresome day while they shop and wait for their husbands to transact their business." For instance—

"These girls have promoted the singing of Christmas carols, better music in the churches, and community Christmas-trees. They have collected and dispensed clothing for poor families, have bought toys, candy, etc., for Christmas presents for poor children. In Gatesville, Texas, the county 'Y. W.' girls opened a rest-room for farmers' wives which was used by one thousand visitors in a year. These girls also maintained a residence for seven country girls, that they might attend high school. They also held a cooking and sewing contest participated in by fifty girls.

"In Lake County, Illinois, the county association members themselves distributed candy, toys, books, mittens, and hair-ribbons to the children of eighteen poor families. Through the visiting nurse they distributed clothing to fifteen other families and through the United Charities in Chicago they took care of one poor family of father and mother and eight children, providing rent, fuel, groceries, clothing, a Christmas dinner, and toys and candy for the children, while the father was out of work for several months. During the summer, the Camp Fire girls of Lake County, which is a branch of the association, made pajamas, skirts, and aprons for the women and children from a congested quarter of Chicago, who were attending the summer camp.

"All over the country, county association members are cooperating with other agencies in their locality for promoting all kinds of activities for the church; they are holding vesper services for boys and girls of the community, and in some sections they are holding Sunday services in small centers, using a schoolhouse where no church exists. They are helping to promote the work that is being done by women's clubs in the nearby towns and also are cooperating with the district superintendents of schools.

"An interesting phase of county work is the Eight-Week Clubs whose leaders are college girls who come home and gather about them their girl friends and all girls of the community who have not had the opportunity of going to college to share some of the good things they have had the privilege of enjoying. The activities of the club are divided into fun and recreation of all kinds. The leaders of these clubs report an interesting variety of community service performed, ranging from cleaning up a church and keeping the lamps washed, trimmed, and filled to providing tennis-court and grounds for the country school, staying with babies so that their mothers may go to church, and buying a black dress for a dear old lady who could not go to church because she didn't have one."



PUTTING MORE JOY INTO COUNTRY LIFE.

A playground erected and directed by an Eight-Week Club.

CHURCH AND CORPORATION "SOUL"

THAT CORPORATIONS HAVE NO SOULS is a cynical adage which lost some value as proverbial tender in the closing weeks of 1916. This opinion, hinted at in various quarters, is based on the bonuses and wage and salary increases granted by industrial and commercial concerns and noted in the press. Furthermore, what is practically a new form of social service, as was recorded in our issue of January 6, is "group insurance" of employees. Such benefactions as these prompt the statement of *The Presbyterian Advance* (Nashville) that corporations are revealing much more soul "than is often manifested by those organizations which are in existence primarily for the development of souls—the churches." This journal has in mind the particular case of "one of the largest railway companies of the Middle West" which surprized its office force by voluntarily making out the semimonthly pay checks for a larger amount than the employees expected to receive. With each check was a note explaining that because of the increase in the cost of living the railroad thought an increase in compensation was due its employees at this time.

The Advance wonders, somewhat grimly, how many Church sessions have considered their pastors with equal understanding of the great problem of the salaried man. It holds that pastors' salaries have been actually reduced, for tho they may receive the same number of dollars as they did a year ago, these dollars "do not represent the same purchasing power which they represented last year, and, indeed, it appears that month by month their purchasing power is being still further reduced." In other words:

DOING THEIR BIT FOR THE COMMUNITY.

An Eight-Week Club cleaning the school-house.

"It takes more dollars to purchase any given articles than it did last year, and consequently there are many ministers, along with many other salaried persons, who find it much more difficult to stretch their incomes over the necessary outgo.

"Both the cost of almost all sorts of provisions and also the wages paid to wage-earners are very much higher than they were a year ago, but over 80 per cent. of the men in America to-day are salaried men and in very few cases have salaries been increased. One scarcely needs to dwell upon the increased cost of living. It is the more startling, however, when we notice the percentage of increase. Meats now cost about 25 per cent. more. That means that it takes $1.25 to purchase the quantity of meat which could be bought for $1 a year ago. Dairy products have increased in price about 50 per cent., which means that what could have been bought for $1 now costs $1.50. Flour and potatoes cost twice as much, and in some places more than twice as much, as a year ago. Contrary to precedent, for the prices of staple articles usually drop during the summer months, the cost of the common commodities used for food increased over 9 per cent. during the month of August, 1916, and the upward movement did not stop with August, as every one knows. As already stated, wages have been increasing also, but not salaries, with some exceptions. In view of these facts, ought not church sessions to give serious consideration to the question whether they ought not at least to restore the minister's salary to the purchasing power it had twelve months ago? Not to do so is not only unjust to him, but in many cases it will mean that he is no longer able to render as effective service to the Church."

THE PROBLEM OF THE CITY'S EDGE

THE SIN OF MANY CITIES in this country is in making their borders noisome and unhealthy with garbage-dumps, and what a writer in *The Continent* (Presbyterian, Chicago) calls "unpleasant industries," such as rendering- and glue-plants. Miss Mary E. McDowell, who has lived as a settlement-woman a score of years among the workers of the stock-yards, recalls that the regular phrase for such repulsive things used to be, "Put it on the edge of the city." But in Chicago, at least, a new order has been established, and the "motherhood" of the city is said to be largely responsible for the change. Learning of the heavy immigrant population that lives on the "edge," they decided that as long as children are born and bred there, they must be "free from evil and ugly things," for the "human output must be the test of the civilization of the city," and the "future welfare of American democracy depends on this human output." Our informant describes the reform as follows:

"We who had the unique experience of living on the edge of a garbage-dump, without losing the keen edge of sensitiveness, began a city-wide campaign of education to relieve the cruel condition foisted upon a community of unskilled workers of small wages and large families. We spoke to the citizens and housekeepers who were responsible for this unjust condition. We told these comfortable and refined people where their garbage was dumped. We told them of the death-rate of babies near the dump—five times as great one hot August as it was near the beautiful lake-shore where the garbage came from. We told these ignorant well-to-do people what it meant to these families whose homes were ruined by these garbage-dumps. We described to them the plague of flies and bad odors, of the waste of energy and wages that came to people with small wages through sickness. . . . . .

"On the northern boundary of this land of unpleasant things an open sewer had been permitted to be a menace to the community. Industrial waste had emptied into it from the nineteen packing-houses, equal to the sewage from a population of over a million people. The industries were saving money; the community thought they dared not fight their bread and butter, and the municipality was undisturbed. At last we of this district who were free to disturb the peace of the municipality organized the community and the public opinion of the city, and now this open sewer is being buried under the ground."

The "great city frontiersmen" who must endure such conditions are not so picturesque as the pioneers of the West. Generally they are unskilled workers with "large families and a strong desire to have a home of their own." They are immigrants seeking to better their condition here, and we read:

"At first they live close to their job; then they read an advertisement of lots for sale by monthly payments; they hear that by paying down ten dollars, more or less, they may come into possession of that dreamed-of cottage. They buy the lot on the edge of the city, or perhaps just over the limit-line, for the real-estate agent says it will all be city in a short time. Part of the house is put up during the summer. Then father and mother go to work to earn the monthly payments. Boarders are taken in to the limited rooms, for the children are too young to work, and unless nine dollars extra are paid every month all will be lost. After a long, hard winter they build the rest of the house. Often there is no sewer and the ditches are the open sewers for several years.

"One day five Polish women from the prairie back of the 'yards' came to the settlement. Only one was able to speak English, and she told their grievance against this thoughtless, wealthy city of Chicago whose frontiers they were extending. This unpicturesque pioneer from the unsewered prairie told me that they had been twice to the aldermen and to the City Hall, but nothing had been done. 'Dey say not many houses enough yet for sewer or water, but we so many children, so many people, we carry water for all the peoples from one block.' We then counted, not the houses, but the inhabitants of the houses and the number of children, and found that the population in the six houses was equal to many blocks where only single-family houses were built.

"I agreed to go to the City Hall with them to give to the Commissioner of Public Works this one fact—that the population of these six houses was equal to that of a block of single-family houses. The five Polish city frontierswomen and I found the Commissioner very human when we gave the number of children for whom these mothers had to carry water from a fire-plug a block away, and when we begged for a sewer because of so many people in the six houses, he kindly said that we had proved our case and he would get action by the City Council."

The fight for improved conditions on the edge of the city was not an easy one, as may be judged from an instance given by Miss McDowell:

"Spring after spring the prairie, one mile west of the stock-yards, between the great trunk railroads that come into Chicago, was flooded with water, and these pioneers often had to make flatboats to enable them to reach the street-car line. These little cottagers who were buying their homes, who had a longing for a piece of land to till, who wanted to get away from the smoke and the smell, had to bear the whole burden of opening up the edge of the city, for the absentee landowners who held on to the land for future speculation fought every improvement. One great estate-owner, who lived in New York City, fought the putting in of the main sewer to drain the flooded prairie. . . . .

"The citizens in the districts built for pleasant things are not cruel, nor do they mean to be selfish. They simply do not see with their minds. They can not sense a bad odor that they do not smell nor feel a pain that others have. Their imagination is so limited that they do not realize the injustice of putting off their discomforts on to others less able to bear them. They, as individuals, think ethically, but have not yet learned to think collectively. It takes graphic pictures of realities and dramatic stories of suffering human beings and a constructive idea of a scientific plan to care for garbage and industrial waste before comfortable citizens are aroused."

A GIFT OF LAST MOMENTS

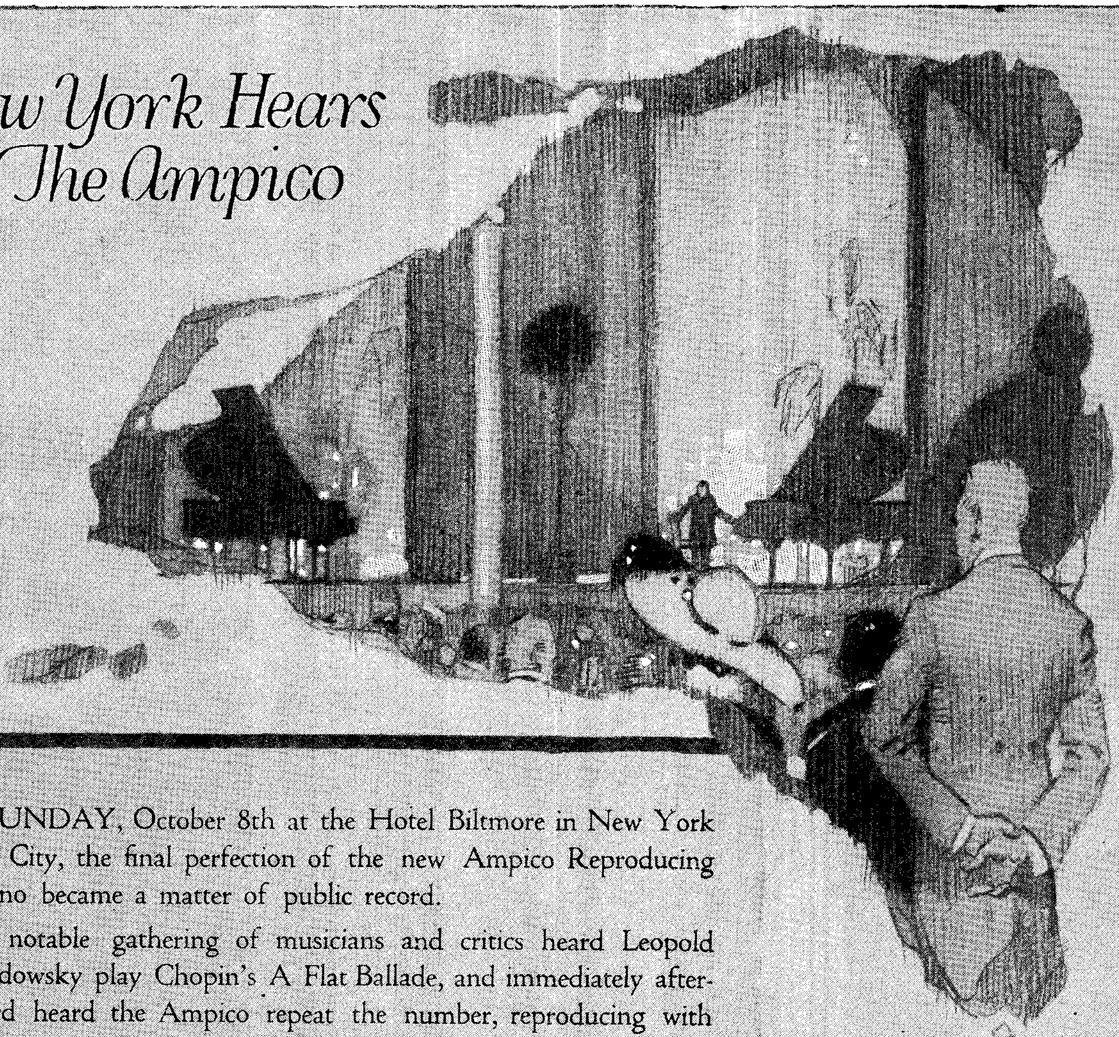
ONE GRATEFULLY APPRECIATED SERVICE done by the workers of the Young Men's Christian Association in France is to bring relatives to the bedsides of dying or fatally wounded soldiers. In urgent cases, we read in *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston), relatives and friends are permitted by the British and French Governments to go to France "to visit those who will never again come across the Channel." From the moment the visitors land on French soil, we read,

"They are the guests of the Young Men's Christian Association, whose cars meet every boat, and often they have as many as two hundred and fifty guests in their charge at one time. They are driven to the place where their loved ones lie, it may be eighty miles away or more; and from the time of coming to the time of going, unless they wish, it need not cost them a cent. That is not the least beautiful and tender of all the ministries of the Association.

"Many of the cases are infinitely pathetic. Not long ago I read of one wife going in sad hope; but the boat was delayed, and when she arrived she was just a few hours too late.

"Mr. Yapp tells of another case, the wife of a soldier-lad. The Young Men's Christian Association took her to the hospital; outside the ward a nurse told her that he was very ill, delirious all the time, and there was no hope of his recognizing her. They went in. For fifteen minutes she sat there beside him, and there was not the slightest sign that he knew. Then she just spoke to him of the little ones at home, his two children, Lizzie and Freddie. 'You remember them?' she asked. And for one moment there passed over his face a look of recognition. Then the darkness closed in again. But that one moment—so little in one sense, for the days for most of us are full of such moments—was to her priceless—'worth coming all the way from England for,' she said."

New York Hears The Ampico



SUNDAY, October 8th at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City, the final perfection of the new Ampico Reproducing Piano became a matter of public record.

A notable gathering of musicians and critics heard Leopold Godowsky play Chopin's A Flat Ballade, and immediately afterward heard the Ampico repeat the number, reproducing with uncanny fidelity all the easily recognizable characteristics of Godowsky's playing.

Tone for tone, shade for shade, every note and chord struck with the same delicate precision as before—it was Godowsky and no other.

Seldom has a new invention had a more impressive demonstration. The willingness of a premier concert pianist to participate in a public comparison of his art with a "player piano," however marvelous, is in itself a remarkable tribute to the Ampico. In his prompt recognition of the artistic and educational significance of this invention Godowsky is by no means alone. Ornstein, Adler, Volavy and other celebrated artists are also soon to appear in joint recitals with the Ampico.

If you do not get an opportunity to hear one of these recitals, have your music dealer arrange a private demonstration. The Ampico is both a Reproducing Piano and a player piano, playing any standard roll. And the tone and touch of the instrument are unimpaired for hand playing.

The Ampico may be had in the world's oldest and best pianos: the Knabe (1837), Haines Bros. (1853), Marshall and Wendell (1836) and the celebrated Chickering (1823). A handsome illustrated catalogue will be sent on request.

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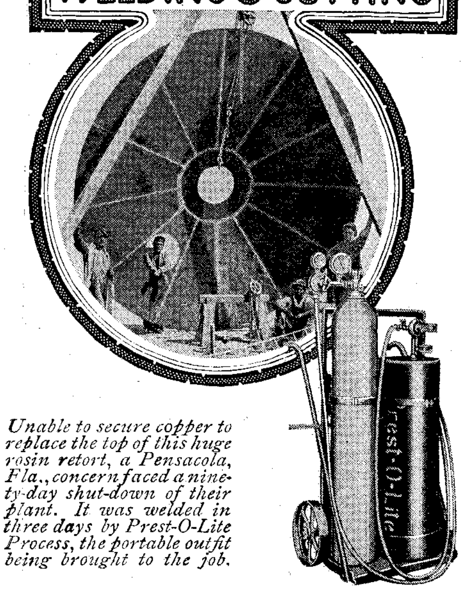

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING & CUTTING

Unable to secure copper to replace the top of this huge rosin retort, a Pensacola, Fla., concern faced a ninety-day shut-down of their plant. It was welded in three days by Prest-O-Lite Process, the portable outfit being brought to the job.

Welding saved 87 days shut-down

By avoiding a tie-up or delay in production through the quick, permanent repair of some important piece of machinery, one use of this process in your plant may save you many times its cost. You can probably avail yourself of the increased strength, economy and simplicity of welding in the manufacture of metal parts, as thousands of others are doing. It will also pay you to investigate its use in repair work.

Prest-O-Lite PROCESS

Oxy-acetylene welding *fuses* two pieces of metal by intense heat into one piece with the strength of the original metal.

It is easily understood—any workman who understands metals can learn quickly to do efficient work. We furnish high-grade welding apparatus for $60 (Canada, $75); Prest-O-Lite Acetylene Service and special blow-pipe for cutting metals at extra cost.

Prest-O-Lite Dissolved Acetylene is furnished in convenient cylinders, making the welding outfit portable for use inside or outside the shop. The Prest-O-Lite system of exchanging empty cylinders for full ones insures universal, perpetual service. Avoids the initial investment and depreciation incurred in making crude acetylene in carbide generators. Insures better welds, quicker work and lower operating costs.

If you use a bolt, rivet or threaded joint in the manufacture of any metal product, it will pay you to learn the savings in time and material, and the added strength and neatness offered you by oxy-acetylene welding.

Our illustrated literature probably describes a profitable use in your business. Write for it.

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WORLD'S LARGEST MAKERS OF DISSOLVED ACETYLENE

CURRENT POETRY

CHARMING simplicity of expression and appealing naïveté of idea make Katharine Lee Bates' "Fairy Gold" (E. P. Dutton & Co.) one of the most attractive of the recent books of verse. This poet writes best of children and of fairies, and few, indeed, are the modern verse-makers sufficiently deft and discerning to treat these delicate themes successfully. The ballad which we quote is perhaps intended for childish readers, but is interesting and dramatic enough to please all who enjoy a good story put into good verse.

REBECCA AND ABIGAIL

By Katharine Lee Bates

When the Clans of the Open Hand convene
And our valors are rehearsed,
Remember the year eighteen-fourteen
And our proud September first.
When ye write the roll of our heroes down,
Oh, be not the deed ignored
Of two little heroines, bonny and brown,
Whose wit was sharp as a sword.

Careless she sat in the lighthouse door,
Lass of the laughing lip,
When there hove in sight off the Scituate shore
The sails of a British ship.
Rebecca Bates was the merriest maid
Between Cape Cod and Cape Ann,
But her quick breath sobbed, for, old fears allayed,
The post had never a man.

Over her shoulder Abigail peered
With the soft brown eyes of their race,
And the sisters watched as the frigate neared
And anchored against the place
Where guards had been stationed till yestere'en,
But now had no garrison more
Than the keeper's wife with her gentle mien,
And the girls in the lighthouse door.

The work-worn mother, all unaware
Of the blow about to fall,
Dozed in her faded rocking-chair,
While the kitten teased the ball
That had rolled from her knitting, and not until
Two barges in stealthy guise
Put off from the ship, had the girls a will
To waken those weary eyes.

Then her dream was pierced by the shrilling fife
And crushed by the rolling drum.
She swayed to her feet: "O Lord of Life,
Is the hour of bloodshed come?"
While she sprang to the empty door
And saw the redcoats, stayed
By that martial note, had raised the oar,
Mistrusting an ambuscade.

A sullen gun from the ship warned back
The boats, and with hurried stroke
They traversed again that foaming track
To the shelter of British oak,
While "Yankee Doodle" rang out the fife,
And the drum was calling to arms
As if mustering men for desperate strife
From a hundred rebel farms.

Murmured the goodwife: "God be praised!"
And next: "But how shall I feed
This patriot army Thou hast raised
To succor us in our need?"
Then around the cottage, as large as life,
She saw that army come—
Laughing Rebecca who waved the fife,
And Abigail with the drum.

At last Mr. W. H. Davies's poems are readily accessible to the American public. From the press of Alfred A. Knopf comes "The Collected Poems of William H. Davies," with a frontispiece portrait of the poet by William Rothenstein. In England he has for years enjoyed considerable fame, having been the recipient of praise higher

Uncle Sam's Mail Carriers

Have brought thousands of letters telling of the health-benefits following a change from coffee to

POSTUM

Some people seem able to drink coffee, for a time, without much apparent harm to health and comfort. But there are many others to whom it is definitely injurious to heart, stomach and nerves.

If you are one of those with whom coffee disagrees, a change to the pure, delicious food-drink, Postum, would seem advisable—and

"There's a Reason"

than that usually given to a living poet. The London *Morning Post* said of his songs, "They would be most fitly described as poems which Herrick, Wordsworth, and Blake left unwritten," and the London *Nation* spoke of his "exquisite intimacy with the earth." This last phrase seems especially apt when considered in relation to the three lovely lyrics we have chosen for exhibition.

THE ELEMENTS

By William H. Davies

No house of stone
Was built for me;
When the Sun shines—
I am a bee.

No sooner comes
The Rain so warm,
I come to light—
I am a worm.

When the Winds blow,
I do not strip,
But set my sails—
I am a ship.

When Lightning comes,
It plays with me
And I with it—
I am a tree.

When drowned men rise
At Thunder's word,
Sings Nightingale—
I am a bird.

APRIL'S CHARMS

By William H. Davies

When April scatters coins of primrose gold
Among the copper leaves in thickets old,
And singing skylarks from the meadows rise,
To twinkle like black stars in sunny skies;

When I can hear the small woodpecker ring
Time on a tree for all the birds that sing;
And hear the pleasant cuckoo, loud and long—
The simple bird that thinks two notes a song;

When I can hear the woodland brook, that could
Not drown a babe, with all his threatening mood,
Upon whose banks the violets make their home,
And let a few small strawberry-blossoms come:

When I go forth on such a pleasant day,
One breath outdoors takes all my care away;
It goes like heavy smoke, when flames take hold
Of wood that's green and fill a grate with gold.

DAYS TOO SHORT

By William H. Davies

When Primroses are out in Spring
And small, blue violets come between;
When merry birds sing on boughs green,
And rills, as soon as born, must sing;

When butterflies will make side-leaps,
As tho escaped from Nature's hand
Ere perfect quite; and bees will stand
Upon their heads in fragrant deeps;

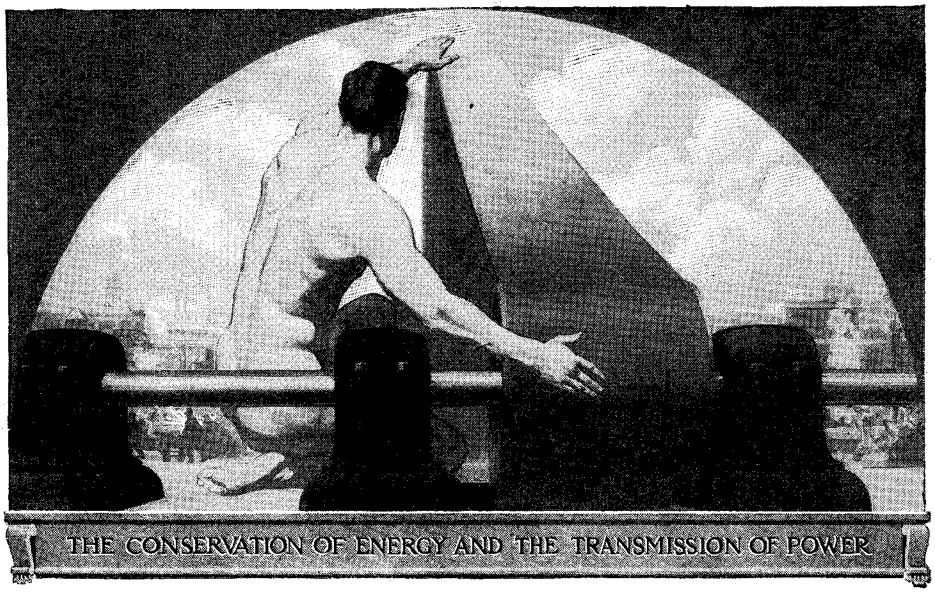
When small clouds are so silvery white
Each seems a broken rimmed moon—
When such things are, this world too soon,
For me, doth wear the veil of Night.

Arthur Peterson puts a pleasant memory into pleasant verses in his "Summer Evening," which we quote from his "Collected Poems" (G. P. Putnam's Sons).

SUMMER EVENING

By Arthur Peterson

A night of June, the stars were bright,
And all the air was warm and soft,
And round about us floated oft
Some sweet perfume, and then took flight.


THE CONSERVATION OF ENERGY AND THE TRANSMISSION OF POWER

A Belt Is No Better Than Its Friction Surface

The friction surface of a Blue Streak Belt is like the tread on a good tire.

It grips the pulleys and *efficiently* delivers the power of your engines to your shafts and machines.

How long would the best of tires last if it had an inferior tread or no tread at all? About as long as a belt with inferior friction surface, or none at all.

The excellent friction surface of Blue Streak Belts withstands the most grilling work, assuring increased length of service per dollar of cost.

Blue Streak Belts are balanced belts. The duck and the rubber impregnation are as good as the friction surface. They will further economy as well, and serve as long.

The duck is a special weave which greatly increases the tensile strength per unit of weight.

This superior strength permits a reduction in the number of plies used. And the fewer the plies, the greater the pulley contact and the amount of power saved.

These plies are impregnated under such enormous pressure that the rubber is forced into the very fiber of the duck, welding the plies indissolubly and absolutely waterproofing them.

No matter what the cost of materials, the quality of Goodyear Blue Streak Belts remains the same; they are the best transmission belts The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company can make.

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In the Name of God the Father

Let Us Stop the Slow Starvation of One Million Belgian Children

After two years and a half beneath the upper and nether millstones of war, the Belgian people find themselves facing a new peril—the slow starvation of more than one million children.

The meagre rations that have barely sufficed for adults have proved insufficient for growing children. There are 1,250,000 of these children who are directly dependent upon the food supplied by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The ration which that Commission has been able to supply is less than that provided to British prisoners in Germany, less than that provided German prisoners in England, and *about two-thirds that supplied to poorhouses of England by the British Government.* It is enough to keep body and soul together in an adult. It is not enough to do even that for the growing children. It consists of "a hunk of bread and a bowl of broth each day," and it costs about six cents.

One Million Belgian Children Must Have an Extra Ration Each Day or They are Going to Die of Slow Starvation

This extra ration consists of a biscuit made with lard or fat, and a cup of cocoa. *That is all;* but it is enough to arrest the degeneration of the growing child. *That is all;* but it is enough to check the ravages of tuberculosis, rickets, and other diseases that have begun to develop with appalling rapidity among the under-nourished children. *That is all;* but it means the difference between life and death, between continued vitality and slow starvation. One biscuit a day! "A little more, and oh, how much it is!"

One Dollar a Month Will Supply This Extra Ration and Save a Child

The appeal comes to the United States to furnish that money and save these children. It comes from Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. It comes from the Pope, in a letter to Cardinal Gibbons. It comes from American physicians (Dr. Lucas, of the University of California, is one of them) who have made examinations of these children for the Commission. It is an appeal that comes from the most distrest nation on earth to the wealthiest nation the sun ever shone upon.

How In God's Name Can Such An Appeal Be Disregarded?

Think of it, you Americans who read this, you fathers and mothers of growing children! The Controller of the Currency, in Washington, a few days ago proclaimed the wealth of the United States as 220 billions of dollars. On the first day of this new year, one single industry—the railways—had $412,000,000 to be paid out as interest due that day on railway bonds. For two and one-half years (nearly) Belgium, formerly "the beehive of Europe," has been rescued from destruction at a cost of over $200,000,000,

THE CHILDREN OF BELGIUM FOR WHOM THIS APPEAL IS MADE

Under 3 years of age	465,000
Between 3 and 7 years	609,000
Between 7 and 12 years	771,000

flags, colored them with paints and dyes, pinned or sewed them to their ragged garments, and wore them proudly week after week. It is to America that their hearts have gone out. Yet while France and England have been between them providing $7,000,000 *a month* for the support of Belgium, the people of the United States have contributed less than $9,000,000 in more than *two years*. While scores of Americans have been devoting their whole time to the work of relief, without a dollar of recompense—some of them were capable of earning the highest salaries paid—winning for their country and their flag imperishable honor and gratitude, the support they have received from their own countrymen has been pitifully inadequate. For all the distrest people of Europe, Asia, and Africa, according to the Controller of the Currency, we have contributed, since the war began, less than one-twentieth of one per cent. of our aggregate income. That is to say, we have diverted one dollar out of $2,000 of income to the relief of such distress as the world has never before seen. And in this same time, provisions for the Belgians alone have been purchased from this country to the amount of over $100,000,000, according to the official documents of the Relief Commission.

MORE. AMERICA MUST GIVE IT TO THEM.

Read These Letters from Children of Belgium in the Light of the Facts Just Presented

The following letters are printed by Edward Eyre Hunt, who was agent of the Commission in charge of the Province of Antwerp, in his recently published book, "War-Bread."

FROM A BOY OF NINE

Good People of America:

If I had a flying-machine I would fly to America to thank the brave people there. I haven't one, so I write a little letter and I tell you that I shall pray very much for you and never forget you.

Josef Seglebas.

FROM A GRATEFUL LITTLE GIRL

Oh, dear Americans, I am still small. My words can not tell you very well how I want to thank you, but, dear Americans, you must feel my heart. I pray every day to the good God that He shall bless your lives and that He shall spare you from war, hunger, and all other horrors.

Take, then, loving and noble gentlemen, with my deepest feelings, the thanksgiving of my elder brothers and sisters.

Geraldina van der Voordt.

FROM A BOY OF EIGHT

Dear America:

I thank you because you sent great big boats over the great sea—eat-boats—rice, corn, bacon, stockings, clothing, and shoes. I know that you like the little Belgians, and I like you, too.

Achiel Maes.

FROM A LITTLE GIRL OF TEN

I often saw mother weep when we came down-stairs in the morning because she could not give us the bread we asked for, because there was no flour. But you have dried her tears with the good flour which you have sent.

FROM ANOTHER LAD OF TEN

Dear Americans:

It is war here. We have known hunger and need. We have been fugitives. But, thank God, America has helped us out of need by sending us clothing, beans, bacon, and bread. We thank America and the Americans also, and every day we pray Our Father for brave America.

Alfons Janssens.

Letters like the above have come to the Commission not only by hundreds and by thousands, but by hundreds of thousands.

What Will "Brave America" Do To Merit This Gratitude of Belgian Children?

It is not generally understood that, even in times of peace, Belgium has to import 78 per cent. of her breadstuffs. Even in normal conditions she produces but 22 per cent. The harvest of 1914 was never reaped. The American commissioners all testify that those Belgians who have means have done and are doing their utmost in relief-work. It is "up to" America to save these million slowly starving children, if they are to be saved—to give Alfons, and Josef, and Geraldina, and Achiel, and the rest, a biscuit a day as a supplementary meal, in addition to the less than poorhouse rations they are now getting.

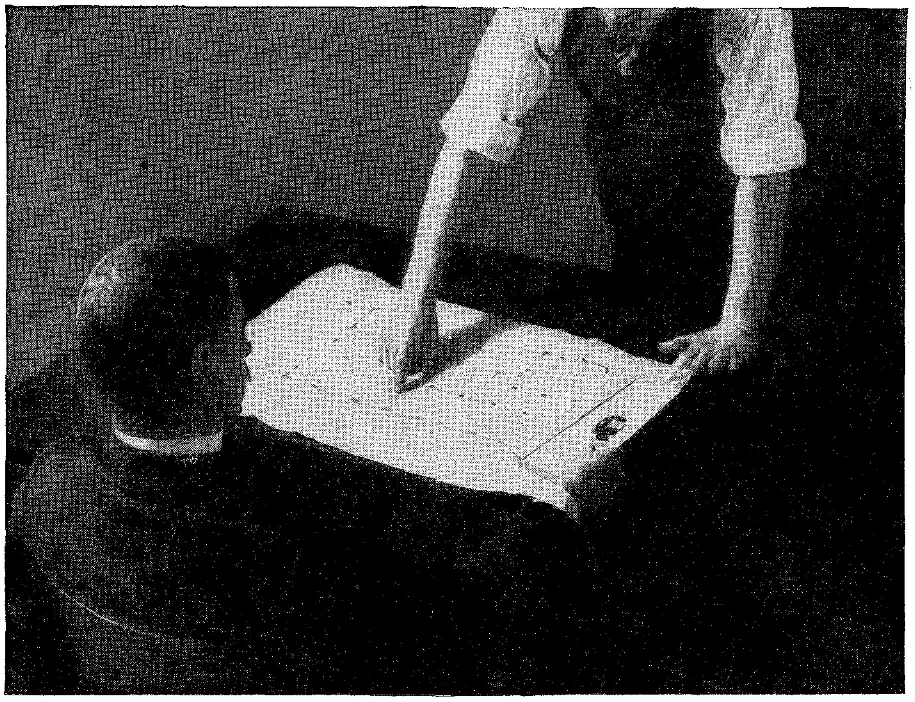
Twelve Dollars Will Give That Extra Meal to One Child for a Year

The Literary Digest appeals for contributions in $12 units. If you can't contribute that sum, get friends to help make it up.

All sums of $12 or more will be acknowledged in our columns. Every cent of every dollar will go to the feeding of a Belgian child. Not a cent will be deducted anywhere along the line for postage or clerical help or transportation or administrative expenses. All the money will be applied to the purpose for which it is given, through the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Let the response be quick and prompt and generous. The Literary Digest will start the list by taking care of 500 children for one year—$6,000. Remember, $12 will save a Belgian child from slow starvation. HELP US TO RAISE ONE MILLION DOLLARS. Readers of The Literary Digest alone should do that, and do it quickly. How many children will YOU save from slow starvation during the year 1917? One thousand? One hundred? Ten? It is a time for Americans to show to the whole world the size of their hearts.

Make checks, money orders or other remittances payable to BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND, and make them as large as possible, and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of The Literary Digest, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.



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It calls for uninterrupted operation—for a plant dependable day in and day out—no shut-downs through equipment weaknesses.

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Whatever the size—1/40 or 25 horsepower; whatever the service—large machine or small; whatever the circuit—direct or alternating current—there is a particular Robbins & Myers Motor for the purpose.

Makers of the best motor-driven equipment also prefer Robbins & Myers Motors for their dependable qualities. Whenever you see any electrical device equipped with a Robbins & Myers Motor, whether it be a vacuum cleaner for the home, an adding machine for the office, or a drill press for the machine shop, be assured that it is a high grade product throughout.

You will rarely find a Robbins & Myers Motor on any appliance that does not measure up to the Robbins & Myers standard.

If you are a motor user planning for more and better power, write for data on motors to suit your particular needs.

If a manufacturer of motor-driven equipment, let us submit sample motors for testing. No obligation involved.

If a dealer, more facts await you regarding Robbins & Myers service.

The Robbins & Myers Company, Springfield, Ohio
The World's Largest Exclusive Manufacturer of Electric Fans and Small Motors
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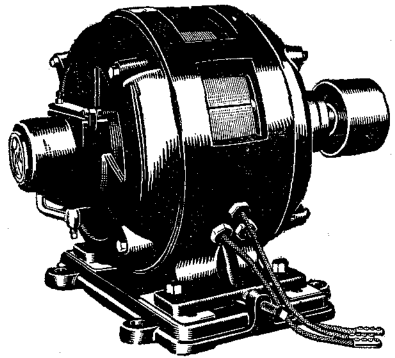


Robbins & Myers Motors

Your dress was some pale summer stuff,
Its light was all we cared to have,
I at your feet, and near enough
Sitting to feel your fan's slow wave.

Of ghosts we talked, told mystic tales
Which made both turn, almost afraid,
And peer into the woodbine's shade,
Moved to and fro by gentle gales.
In the late evening, growing still
At last, you gazed long at the stars,
And I at your fair face, until
Midnight struck through the lattice-bars.

Here is a poem on an unusual subject, a poem distinguished for its strength of phrase and for the truth of its psychology. There is an important lesson in these lines. They are quoted from Ruth Comfort Mitchell's "The Night Court and Other Verses" (The Century Company).

REVELATION

By Ruth Comfort Mitchell

He had not made the team. The ultimate moment—
Last practise for the big game, his senior year—
Had come and gone again with dizzying swiftness.
It was all over now, and the sudden cheer
That rose and swelled to greet the elect eleven
Sounded his bitter failure on his ear.

He had not made the team. He was graduating.
The last grim chance was gone and the last hope fled;
The final printed list tacked up in the quarters;
A girl in the bleachers turned away her head,
He knew that she was trying to keep from crying;
Under his tan there burned a painful red.

He had not made the team. The family waiting
His wire, up-State; the little old loyal town
That had looked to him year by year to make it famous,
And laureled him each time home with fresh renown;
The men from the house there, tense, breathlessly watching,
And, after all, once more, he'd thrown them down.

He had not made the team, after years of striving;
After all he had paid to try and held it cheap—
The sweat and blood and strain and iron endurance—
And the harassed nights, too aching-tired to sleep;
The limp that perhaps he might be cured of some day;
The ugly scar that he would always keep.

He had not made the team. He watched from the side-lines,
Two days later, a part of a sad patrol,
Battered and bruised in his crouched blanketed body,
Sick and sore to his depths and aloof in dole,
Until he saw the enemy's swift advancing
Sweeping his team-mates backward. Then from his soul
Was cleansed the sense of self and the sting of failure,
And he was one of a pulsing, straining whole,
Bracing to stem the tide of the on-flung bodies,
Helping to halt that steady, relentless roll;
Then he was part of a fighting, frenzied unit
Forcing them back and back and back from the goal.
There on the side-lines came the thought like a whip-crack
As his team rallied and rose and took control!

He had not made the team, but for four long seasons,
Each of ten grinding weeks, he had given the flower,
The essence, and strength of body, brain, and spirit,
He and his kind—the second team—till the power
To cope with opposition and to surmount it
Into the team was driven against this hour!

What did it matter who held onto the leather,
He or another? What was a four-years' dream?
Out of his heart the shame and rancor lifted,
There burst from his throat a hoarse, exultant scream.
Not in the fight, but part of it, he was winning!
This was his victory: he had *made* the team!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

CANADIAN WOMEN AND THE GREAT WAR

THIRTY-FIVE hundred women doing work previously done by men in Canadian banks, three thousand in munition-factories, five thousand nursing the wounded at the front and in the base hospitals—these figures give a hint of the spirit in which the women of the Dominion are meeting the demands of the war. To release their sons and brothers for service in the trenches, they are turning to unfamiliar duties in office, counting-house, and ammunition-plant, while others have successfully turned their energies to the raising of great sums of money for war-relief. Like their English sisters, they are working long hours to keep their fighting forces supplied with ammunition, they are knitting, canning, gardening, street-cleaning, for the men at the front. Describing these activities in a letter to the New York *World*, a Toronto correspondent writes:

When Great Britain entered the war, Canada automatically did likewise. Never perhaps in the history of nations was there a land less prepared for conflict than Canada. Militant Canadians to that date were exceptional; the bulk of the press and the public was distinctly anti on the preparedness question, and there were not over ten thousand men in the Dominion versed in the arts of war.

Yet within six weeks Canada sent on board transports in Gaspé Basin on the Atlantic coast thirty-three thousand men fully armed and equipped with everything an army on active service needed. Since then, 368,346 men have joined the Canadian forces to October 31 last.

This mention of the Dominion's military achievement, one of the greatest in history in view of Canada's sparsely populated territory, which, tho 111,992 square miles larger than the United States, contains only one person to two square miles, or a total of 8,075,000, has been made so that the reader can understand what a task was given the Canadian women to do when their land was being looted of its ablest men. And they have done their task thoroughly.

According to Canadian census statistics there are 2,186,000 women between the ages of fifteen and eighty in the Dominion. Of these, 1,251,182 were married, and 364,821 were occupying paid positions in store, factory, or office, etc., previous to the war. There are also some 60,000 rated as belonging to the leisure class, and 509,997 unlisted for a total of 2,186,000 to take up tasks left by the departure of 368,346 fighting-men.

These women, we are told, immediately began activities of all sorts, doing everything which would aid, directly or indirectly, in approaching the hoped-for victory. One of these activities was the collection of funds for relief—always the first thought of woman. In conceiving new methods along this line, the women proved amazingly efficient. We read, for instance:

In one far-western Canadian city, on one occasion, the ladies of a small society

"I See Where My Puffed Wheat Goes"

But the More That Goes the Better

The last thing to restrict is a child's love of Puffed Grains. And these are the reasons:

Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice are whole grains. They contain what every child must have. Much they contain—phosphorus, minerals, gluten and vitamines—are discarded in flour-making.

And Puffed Grains completely and easily digest. Every food cell is exploded. So at any hour and in any form Puffed Grains are ideal foods.

They Don't Last—That Is True

People eat Puffed Grains for breakfast—with sugar and cream or mixed with fruit.

In the forenoon, perhaps, the girl of the house uses them in candy making. In the afternoon, the boy, perhaps, eats them like peanuts, buttered or salted. For supper they are floated in bowls of milk.

Thus Puffed Grains are always the most popular foods in the house. But they are all-food, remember. Every food cell is blasted. Every granule digests.

They don't tax the stomach. And they supply what most foods lack, and what every person needs.

Don't limit the use of Puffed Grains. Keep all three on hand to supply a variety, and tempt a still larger consumption. For these are the perfect foods.

Puffed Wheat Puffed Rice
and Corn Puffs
Each 15c Except in Far West

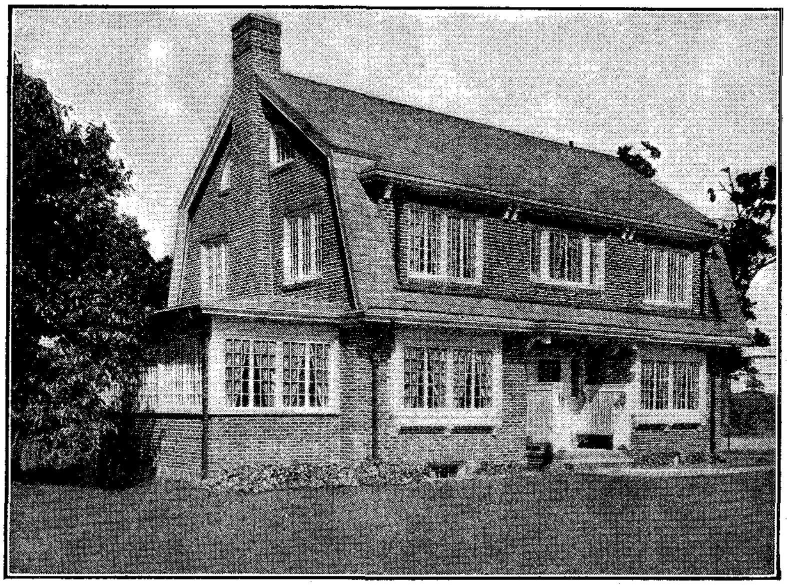
These are Prof. Anderson's scientific foods. They are steam-exploded—puffed to eight times normal size. Every food element is fitted to feed.

They seem like confections—thin, airy bubbles, with a taste like toasted nuts. That's why folks so enjoy them. But their purpose is to supply whole grains in a form which the body can utilize. In no other way known can that be accomplished.

Eat Puffed Grains in some way daily.

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers

(1459)



Residence at Newtonville, Mass. *George H. Sidebottom, Architect*

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This New Book Will Show You How

Despite A Weak Heart

rounded up all the children in the town owning Shetland ponies. With collection boxes on each side of the animals and the flag of the country for the sufferers of which the money was being gathered also adorning the animals, the little boys and girls patrolled the town from end to end seeking funds.

The appeal was no different than had women stood on the streets with boxes and plates, but by adding novelty to the idea and shoving the collection box under the nose of the individual in such a way much more was collected than had the old-style, commonplace methods been adhered to. The numerous things of such nature, showing almost a genius for campaigning and organization, are too many to bear fullest mention.

Probably the most novel scheme and one which required real hard work was done here in Toronto. Last spring the women of the Red Cross Society started a "waste conservation." The financial results almost instantly accruing brought them realization that they had a miniature goldmine. For instance, one hundred pounds of newspaper was worth forty-three cents. An appeal to all the school-children as well as adult householders was made for old magazines, newspapers, bottles, rags, jute-bags, books, metal, etc.

Everybody helped. The big banker loaned his motor-car; little Johnny, the day-laborer's son, brought a load in his wheelbarrow; girls brought great baskets full by arm-power, and the children's toy wagons proved as zealous and important carriers as the huger trucks. The Harbor Commission gave a commodious warehouse, where a large staff of girls and women work continuously sorting and packing. The first month's proceeds were $1,619, and those in charge now claim that the year's total business will be well up to $25,000.

How important their work along this line was may be better understood when the Waste-Collectors' Union made a protest to the City Council shortly after the women had put their scheme into operation. The union had six hundred members, and through the activity of the charitable ones their receipts had been cut considerably more than half. However, they received no civic sympathy and tried in vain to buy the women's business, offering eight thousand dollars for it.

The record for cash collections in any single day or campaign since the war began was established here by the Secour National Society of Women. On July 14 women and girl collectors took in twenty-five thousand dollars in a little over ten hours' work. The feat is the more remarkable because for two years previous to this the people had been importuned almost every day, at least every week, to give to one or another charity.

Turning away from the question of hard money, there is presented the work of supplying comforts, such as wearing-apparel to the men at the front. Truly, millions of pairs of socks have been knitted for the troops. We are told:

For the first two years of the war the supply of socks averaged better than five hundred thousand a month. From the very nature of this work, knitting is, of course, an individual duty, and how seriously and steadily women have applied

Complete Industrial Plants
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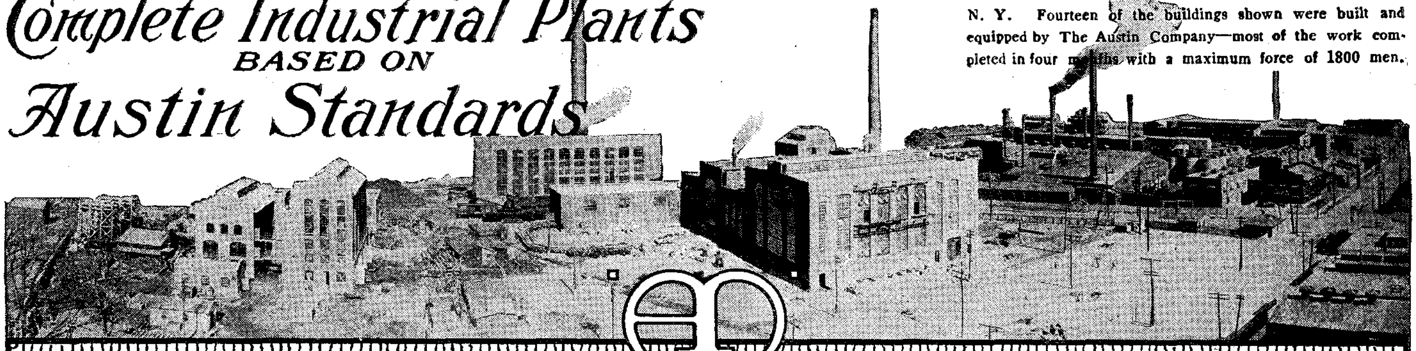
Plant of the Hooker Electrochemical Company at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Fourteen of the buildings shown were built and equipped by The Austin Company—most of the work completed in four months with a maximum force of 1800 men.

CAREFUL analysis of large industrial plants for widely different industries has conclusively proved that no matter how highly specialized certain portions of the plant must be, there is a striking similarity in 30% to 40% of the floor-space.

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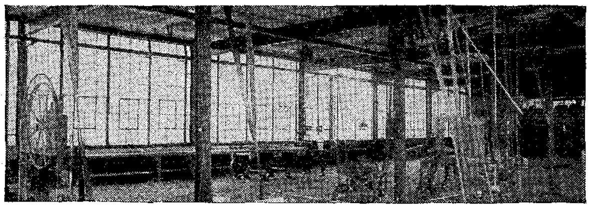
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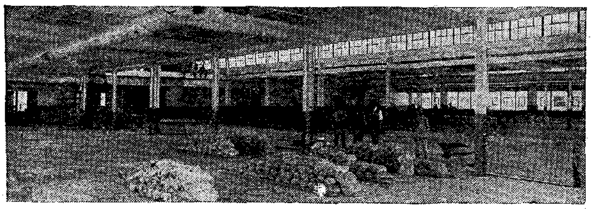
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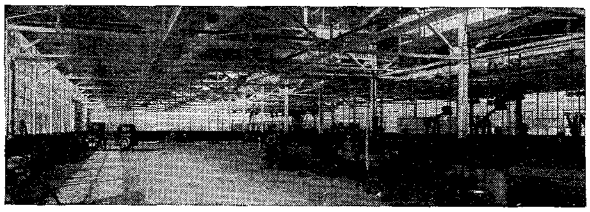
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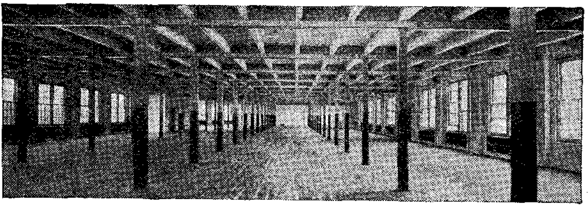
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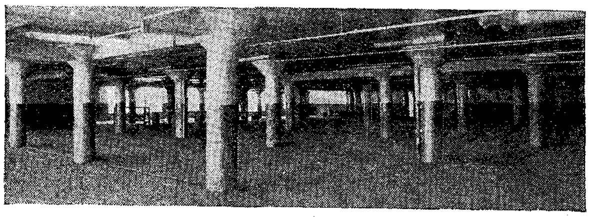
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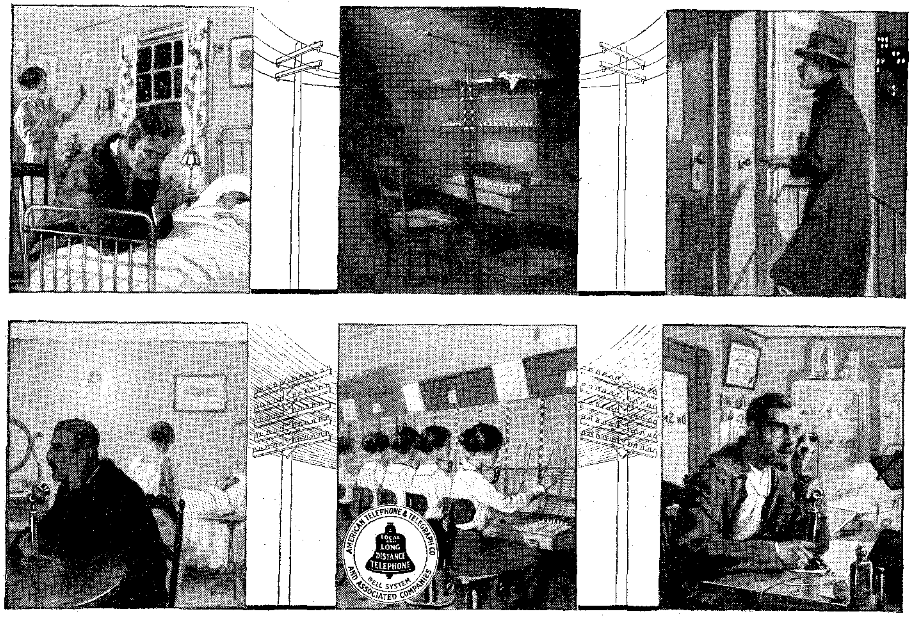

Best and Cheapest Service in the World

Here are some comparisons of telephone conditions in Europe and the United States just before the war.

Here we have:	***In Europe:***
Continuous service in practically all exchanges, so that the telephone is available day and night.	Nine-tenths of the exchanges are closed at night, and in many cases, at mealtime.
A telephone to one person in ten.	Not one person in a hundred has a telephone.
3,000,000 miles of interurban or long-distance wires.	Not one-eighth as many miles in proportion to population and territory.
Prompt connections, the speed of answer in principal cities averaging about 3½ seconds.	In the principal cities, it takes more than twice as long for the operator to answer.
Lines provided to give immediate toll and long-distance service.	No such provision made. Telephone users are expected to await their turn.

As to cost, long-distance service such as we have here was not to be had in Europe, even before the war, at any price. And exchange service in Europe, despite its inferior quality, cost more in actual money than here.

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themselves to it is evident wherever you go to-day in Canada.

Traveling on the train you will find the lady in the chair-car moving her fingers swiftly and surely to the task. Her humbler sister in the way of life as judged by money standards you will find busy at the same in the day-coach ahead. Grandma knits at home, so does sister and mother. Girls of eight vie on the stitches, plain and purl, with old ladies of eighty. In the concert-hall, loath to lose a moment, not one, but dozens of women may be seen almost daily bending the long needles to this task.

Some have become so proficient that light no longer is necessary to their toil. So in the darkest of the motion-picture theaters, while desperate villains, merry-makers, and sad heroines, eternally oppressed, flit across the screen, you will hear the faint click, click of the knitting-needle.

Before the war the ability to create warm, well-fitting, and comfortable woolen socks out of a ball of yarn by means of a few slender lines of steel was almost a lost art among the Canadian women. The pioneers of the '70s and '80s had done it. But the new generation, what with great factories and the like, had found it no longer a matter of necessity. To-day all is changed, and it is safe to venture that 70 per cent. of the women in Canada at the present moment can turn out a very fair stocking.

There is never a human activity without some one expressing it in rime. As an evidence the following very humorous little verse is given, voicing the determination of one of the newer generation taking up a strange task:

> The time I've spent on these here socks
> Is like a thousand years to me,
> Dear lad, how do they look to thee?
> Thy hosiery, thy hosiery.
>
> Oh, maddening stitches, plain and purl,
> How oft they've made my poor head whirl,
> For men must fight—but I'm a girl,
> And so I'm knitting socks for thee.
>
> My mother taught me how to knit,
> I hope with all my heart they fit—
> If not as socks—well, as a mitt,
> Or pass them on, thy hosiery.

A party of expert and very active knitters were the other day discussing the fate of knitting after the war. Will it die? The majority seemed to believe it will not. "Why," said one, "we'll make ourselves the heavenliest jackets, rose, yellow, and blue, to match our varying skirts."

This seems like an awful job, but after a comparison was made later it was found that the amount of work required to make a short-length jacket was only slightly more than twice the number of stitches required to make a pair of regulation twenty-four-inch-long army socks. The members of this little knitting circle are authority for the fact that it takes 86,480 stitches to make a pair of socks.

But there was work to be done at home, too, as well as labor for the direct comfort of the trenchmen. If a city gives its men to Flanders, its women must take charge of the men's work, and see that it is carried through. Just how well this was done is evidenced by the report:

Practically the major portion of the office staffs of banks, bonding, brokerage, and

> commercial houses throughout Canada to-day are made up of women who, twenty-six months ago had no part in commercial life, their places being filled entirely by men who have now gone forth to fight, many of them never to return.
>
> Thirty-five hundred women hold positions in Canadian banks alone who were not there before the war. As their work is similar to those of other women of about an equal number who have taken up duties in commercial, brokerage, and other business houses, their progress is indicative of women's success on the whole in these new environs, and while particular reference is here made to those engaged in banking institutions, the same remarks may be attached to the majority of the others.
>
> Of the women engaged, a certain percentage had some slight experience previously in bookkeeping or were possest of other forms of commercial training, but many of the workers—indeed, more than half—had never previously turned their hands to other than slight household duties at home. These latter made the most energetic and enthusiastic of employees, because for the first time they are enjoying real independence.
>
> Fluffy-haired, rather frivolous débutantes, who entered banks not knowing the difference between a check and a draft, became in a few weeks' time serious-minded, careful presiders over sets of huge and imposing books. These recent sojourners in the marts of money have made good in all lesser positions, and a few have arrived at the actual handling of cash in the paying and receiving tellers' cases.
>
> While a certain amount of these rapid promotions can be accredited to the exigencies of war—some of the girls in six weeks attaining to places which formerly occupied men six months and even a year to reach—the majority of promotions were due to sheer ability.

When, in 1915, the output of the Canadian munition-factories began to fall short of the quantity required, the women met this emergency also, until to-day there are three thousand women engaged in making war-munitions in the Dominion, and the number is rapidly increasing. The writer goes on to say:

> Yet again, and for an entirely different phase of the war, did Canada offer the best of her womanhood. Through the burning, war-ridden regions of Egypt, in the Gallipoli expedition, Canadian nurses played a noble part. In English hospitals, in hospitals along the French and Belgian fronts, on hospital-trains, and in temporary quarters close to the line of fight, Canadian nurses are working to-day. Over five thousand of the best of the Dominion's womanhood have donned the neat little army uniform and gone forth to take up their share in the great struggle.

This, then, is what Canadian women have done as their share in bearing the burdens of the war. They have not only given their sons, but they give their efforts night and day that the war may be brought to a speedy end, says the account, and, summing up all that the great stay-at-home army has done, it concludes:

> Equally efficient to meet the demands of war at home and the front have Cana-

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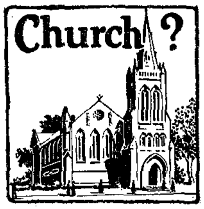

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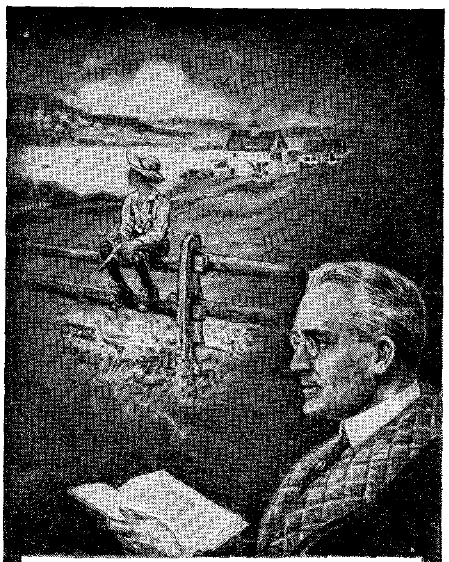

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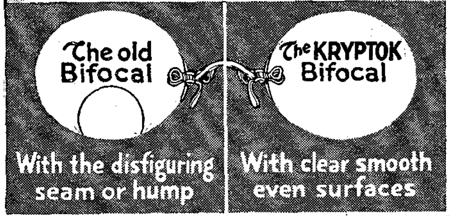
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dian women been. Vast sums of money have they helped to collect. By ingenuity of resource and novel plans they have kept the money flowing into ever-needy and ever-emptying coffers. Hospital staffs in strange lands they have manned with expert nurses. Men's places in the office and the counting-house they have assumed calmly, and the duties have been efficiently performed. The liquor-traffic has felt their might, and in half of the whole Dominion the open bars have been swept away.

To suffering soldiers and foreign non-combatants have been rushed colossal mountains of food- and clothing-supplies. Fresh fruit they have canned in thousands of quarts for the fighters at the front. And at home, eternally vigilant, always alert to fight, they have beaten food-combines and driven prices down. Even into the great factories, where come the things of death, they have gone and worked and become experts in the art of munition-making.

In no single thing have they failed; no single call have they left unanswered. Greatly they have striven and greatly achieved.

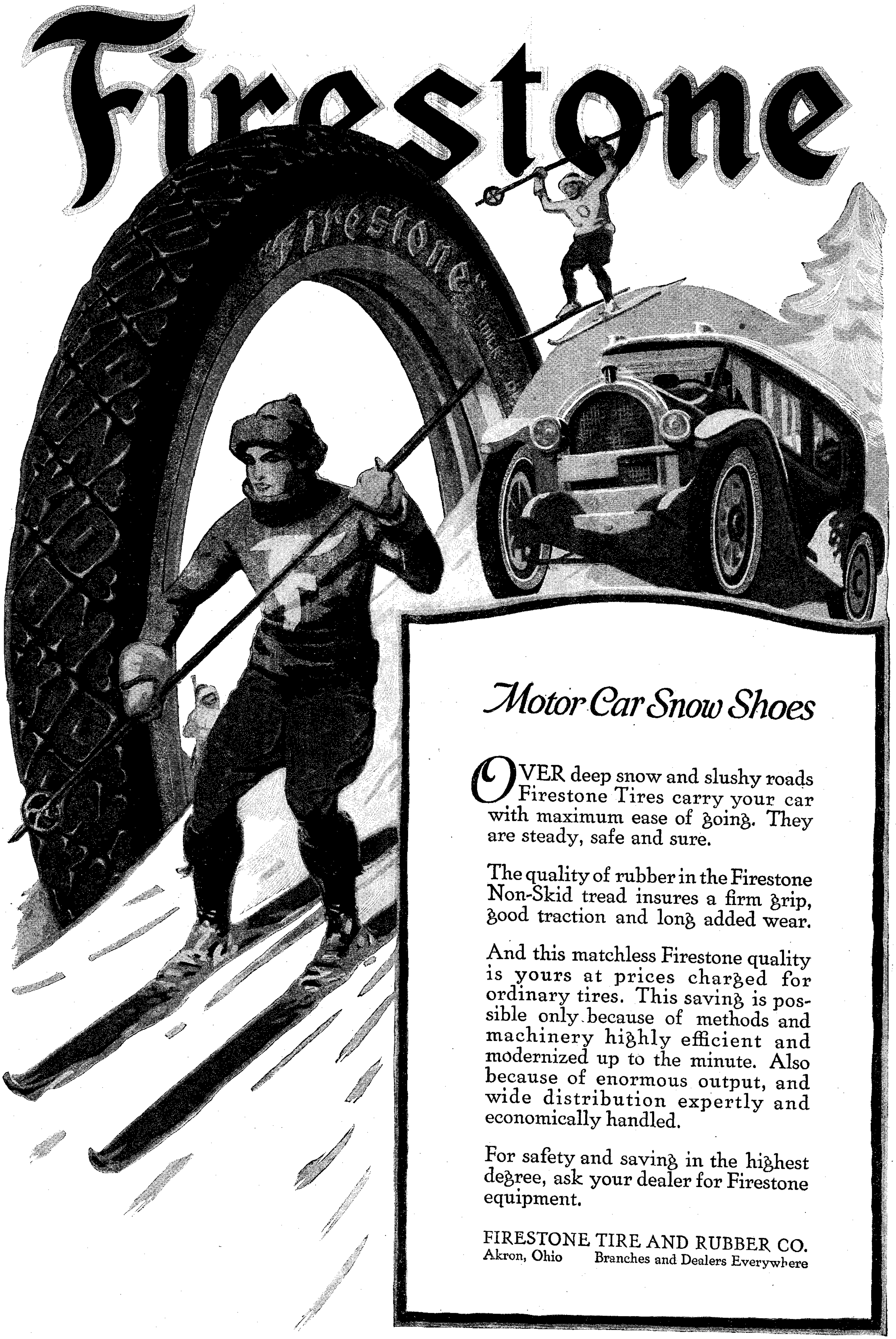
AN AMERICAN BOY WHO DIED FOR ENGLAND

AMONG the lives that have been taken as British toll in the great war are many upon which England had no blood-claim, but which were given for her because of the love borne for her as a nation. French and Germans have fought under the American flag in our wars, but not many British. Large numbers of Americans, however, are wearing the King's uniform. One such was Harry Butters, a young Californian whose death in France called forth nation-wide eulogies from British personage and press. It seems, according to published accounts, that young Mr. Butters had been educated in San Francisco, and later entered Beaumont College, in Old Windsor, where, amid scenes replete with England's richest rural charm and tradition, he learned to love the country which sheltered him, and felt the debt of gratitude he owed the land. When the war came, we learn from the London *Observer*, altho he had returned to America, he went back to England to enlist, and it was as an officer of the British Army that he died. It is stated of him:

> This American boy—and what a straight, upstanding pattern of youth and strength he was—owed us no duty and he gave us all. He gave it not impulsively nor in adventurous recklessness, but with a settled enthusiasm belonging to the "depth and not the tumult of the soul." How much he gave is worth considering. His personal endowments and opportunities were such that when he made up his mind to quit everything in his bright California and to come into the war, his choice was heroic in the fullest sense of that word.
>
> When he went back to America after leaving college, he was a young man of mark, framed to excel both in sport and affairs. He was very tall, supple, active, frank, and comely of face, as gay as he was good-looking. You saw by a glance at his hands that he had a born instinct for management and technique. He had been a good deal at sea. He knew all about horses and motor-cars. He was a crack shot and a fine polo-player. His business ability was shown as soon as he took over the management of his father's estates. With this practical talent that could turn itself to anything he had other qualities. One remembers what a delightful, level, measuring glance he used to give suddenly from under his brows when he had finished rolling a cigaret and went on with his keen questioning about men and things. To talk with him was to receive a new and promising revelation of the mind of young America. Like so many of our own young soldiers in their attitude toward politics, he was not content with either of the old parties in the United States. He thought that his own generation, if it was earnest enough, might make a better hand both of social problems and world-relations. He hoped to play his part. Tho he always thought of himself in a fine spirit as "an American citizen," he wanted the United States to take a full share in the wider life of the world, and especially to work as far as possible for common ideals with the whole English-speaking race.
>
> So when the news of the war came to San Francisco, he put aside as fair a prospect of wealth, success, happiness, and long life as could well open before a young man, and determined to throw in his lot with the old country and the Allies in the fight for civilization against all the armed might of lawless iniquity which had flung itself on Belgium.
>
> He was then twenty-two. He arrived in England in the early part of 1915 to join the British Army, and no military eye could doubt that the British Army had got a rare recruit. Harry Butters got his first commission in the 11th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Afterward his technical faculty found more congenial scope when he transferred to the Royal Field Artillery. While training, he stayed a good deal at the rectory, Stow-on-the-Wold, Glos. The rector writes: "He was a warm-hearted, fearless young officer, as fine an American gentleman as ever crossed the Atlantic." It is much to say, but it is true.

An associate continues the tribute with a picture of young Butters after the first baptism of fire at the front, not in his own words, but in the words of the young American himself, as he wrote to his family in a letter afterward published in a San Francisco newspaper. The new recruit wrote:

> "I am no longer untried. Two weeks' action in a great battle is to my credit, and if my faith in the wisdom of my course or my enthusiasm for the cause had been due to fail it would have done so during that time. But it has only become stronger. I find myself a soldier among millions of others in the great Allied armies, fighting for all I believe right and civilized and humane against a Power which is evil and which threatens the existence of all the right we prize and the freedom we enjoy.
>
> "It may seem to you that for me this is all quite uncalled for, that it can only mean either the supreme sacrifice for nothing, or at best, some of the best years of my life wasted; but I tell you that not only am I willing to give my life to this enterprise (for that is comparatively easy



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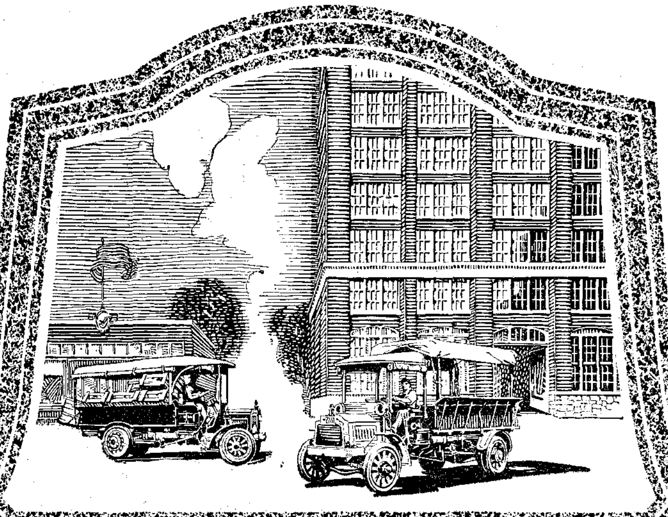

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except when I think of you), but that I firmly believe—if I live through it to spend a useful lifetime with you—that never will I have an opportunity to gain so much honorable advancement for my own soul or to do so much for the cause of the world's progress, as I have here, daily defending the liberty that mankind has so far gained against the attack of an enemy who would deprive us of it and set the world back some centuries if he could have his way. I think less of myself than I did, less of the heights of personal success I aspired to climb, and more of the service that each of us must render in payment for the right to live and by virtue of which only we can progress.

"Yes, my dearest folks, we are indeed doing the world's work over here, and I am in it to the finish."

The writer of *The Observer* account comments on this:

> This is a magnificent letter in the height of character, the earnestness of thought, the steady strength of mind and heart it reveals. None of us can read it without being moved and fortified. That phrase about "honorable advancement for my own soul" is one that deserves never to die. Rarely has the cause of the Allies been vindicated with more moral force; never was that cause sealed by a purer sacrifice.
>
> His captain writes that, "He was with his guns, and no one could have died in a nobler way. He was one of the brightest, cheeriest boys I have ever known, and always the life and soul of the mess. . . . We all realized his nobility in coming to the help of another country entirely of his own free will, and understood what a big heart he had. He was loved by all."
>
> He is in it to the finish, indeed, with comrades of his adoption, who have passed with him. He takes his last sleep out there with so many of the brave and true where none was braver and truer than he, and among the recollections of the great war, his name will not be forgotten. Beaumont will take care of that. In his old college we doubt not he will have his permanent memorial. In our thoughts the flags of Britain and America cover his heart with double honor. We shall never see them entwined again without thinking of him. No American can read these lines without being proud of him. No Briton can read them without feelings deeper, more moved than can be said in any words. We are grateful, as he would have liked, to his America that bred him.

What this brave lad was to his intimates and family is revealed by a letter written by an Englishwoman who was wont to call herself his "stepmother," because of the filial affection he had for her, altho there were no ties of kindred between them. She is Mrs. Denis O'Sullivan, the widow of the famous Irish singer who was so eulogized by Mark Twain in his "Memoirs." Of Harry Butters, she wrote to friends:

> Do you remember in poor Synge's "Riders to the Sea"—the old mother says that now her last son is drowned, she will be able to sleep o' nights?
>
> The harrowing anxiety of every day in this time of war is over for me, too. On July 22, as you know, Gerard, my first stepson, was killed. And on August 31, at night, too, my last—Harry Butters—

they were both as dear to me as my own—but Gerard had his own people here—he was not dependent on me, while in a way, Harry had only me—his sister was six thousand miles away. I haven't been able to say much of him these last months as he had been getting the carbon copies of my letters to you. Yet it was so often on the tip of my fingers to enlarge upon the boy—his charm, his capabilities.

More still upon the drama of his last experiences—from the moment when he burst into Aldwych his first day in uniform, so big, so startlingly handsome—above all, so gay—a shout of "stepmother!" that raised the dust in that crowded, smoky refuge where the hundreds of tired Belgians looked around in astonishment that anyone left in the world could be so fresh, so dazzling—through those months of his watch beside his guns or directing fire from his exposed shell-swept hillside—that awful moment when the enemy found the range and poured death down upon the shelter that was no shelter—when all the other officers within call took refuge there, fourteen in all, Harry, the youngest, but the one who dashed out under fire to carry what was left of one of his telephonists to the first-aid station—a poor mangled mass of humanity, still breathing and crying out, a deed that in a smaller war would have meant the Victoria Cross, but in this, only one of a thousand such daily—after it his sudden collapse from the shock—("No one knew it, stepmother! I managed to bluff it through!") But his colonel had been through the same experience and backed the doctor up in sending him to the base for a few days.

Then his June leave, luckily due anyway, brought him over to No. 7 where he could be petted and taken care of—but it was a quiet Harry—no less clear-eyed and vigorous, but so, *so* tired.

Then Winston Churchill and Garvin trying to make him take three weeks' extra leave, the boy's refusal, his return to France, some weeks in the ammunition column, where, knowing him to be comparatively safe, I could carry an easier heart, then a hasty line: "Just going up to one of the batteries to replace a casualty. It's too bad it comes while I'm in bad shape, but it can't be helped, and it surely is what I'm here for, after all. Don't worry any more than you can help."

That was August 22, only short notes after that, tho he could find time to write, "I'm going to try to get over to Gerard's grave. If I can find some flowers I'll decorate it for you."

His friend, Captain Zamora, to whom he'd given my address, could not have been with him at the last, for he had also had shell-shock and was with the ammunition column, but he wrote on the 1st of September that Harry had been with his guns the night before, when the call came, had gone in apparently the best of spirits—and the same shell killed him and his battery commander.

I was in town—went up Monday and, on Tuesday, the 5th, came this letter, sent to No. 7. I cabled Harry's sister, through Oscar, that he died splendidly—the boy himself had written when Gerard was killed, "What a magnificent end it is for his life, the greatest luck that can come to any man."

It has been so beautiful this week. I've never seen a harvest-moon more wonderful. One can only think what a world it is—and Harry and Gerard both out of it.

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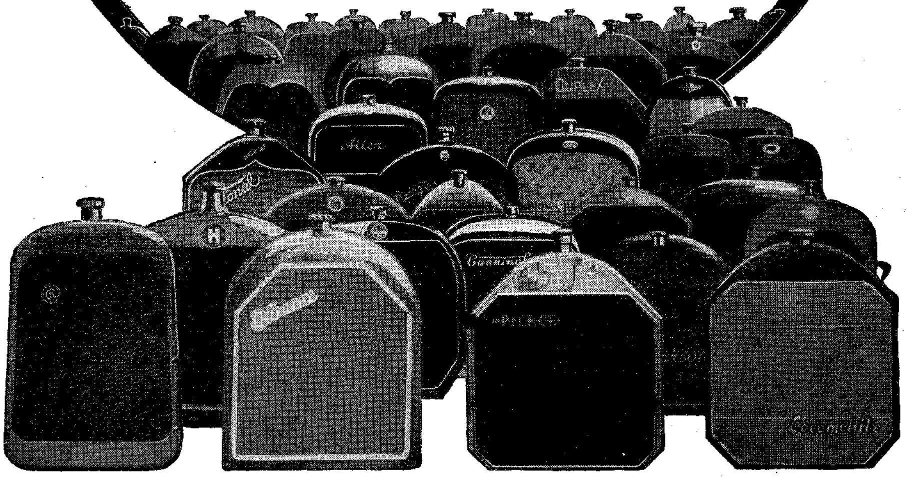

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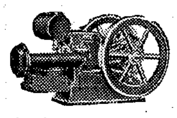
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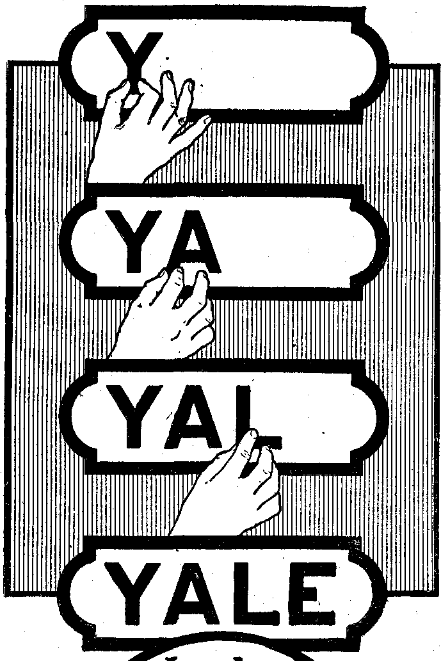

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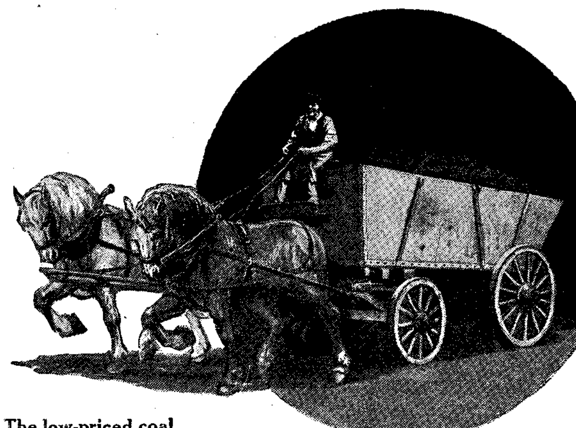
WILD LIFE AT THE ANTIPODES

A SHORT time ago, Dr. Carl Lumholtz, the famous Norwegian explorer, set out on an expedition through the wilds of central Borneo. He had lived several years among the aborigines of Queensland, and as it had long been his ambition to visit and explore New Guinea, he procured the necessary governmental permits and started for this famous island, the goal of all those who seek fresh secrets of natural life. But just at that time the war broke out, and his plans were perforce changed. He explains to us in the Chicago *Daily News:*

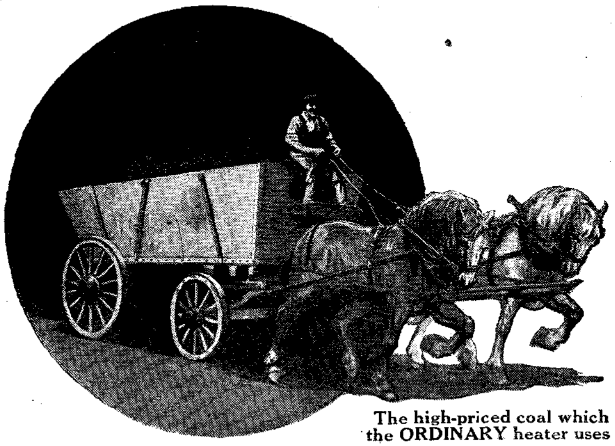
> The Governor-General, under the circumstances, regretted his inability to give me either ship or military escort and advised me to wait for a more favorable opportunity. While waiting, I decided to make an expedition to central Borneo, large tracts of which were unknown. In the enterprise I received valuable assistance from his excellency the Governor-General and the higher officials of the Dutch Government, to all of whom I wish to express heartfelt thanks.
>
> Briefly, my plans were to start from Banjermassin in the south, ascend the Barito River, branching thence into its northern tributary, the Busang, and crossing the watershed to the Mahakkam or Koti River, and following this to its mouth, should reach the sea on the east coast near Samarinda. The journey, I found, would take me through a country where the tribes had never been scientifically studied.
>
> On August 15 of last year, I left Batavia for Dutch Borneo, returning September 21, while waiting for fresh photographic supplies from London. The first two months of the expedition were spent among the Murang Dyaks on the Laong, a distant tributary of the Barito. December 9, 1915, I was able to begin my journey through central Borneo. The Government sent with me a lieutenant, a sergeant, and five native soldiers, as an escort, and also a photographer and surveyor. We embarked at Banjermassin on the river steamer *Otto,* which, on account of the shallows, is propelled by large stern wheels.
>
> We enjoyed beautiful weather and there was not a ripple on the water of the broad river which winds in large curves. Its placid surface reflects the sky and the jungle on the banks with wonderful accuracy. After about five days of traveling and anchoring at night, the water became reddish and speckled with foam. In this neighborhood eleven years ago the Government put an end to a violent Malay revolution, the revolt as usual being headed by a pretender for the sultanate. The steamer in which I traveled as a reminder of those days had gun mountings on the deck and my cabin was armored.
>
> Leaving the steamer for six native boats, after some difficulty we secured Malay boatmen, the far better Dyaks having been pushed inland by the domineering Malays. The higher up the river we went the more difficult it was to retain the men, who demanded exorbitant wages. Finally, all returned except four. This happened at a critical stage, just when we were about to enter a great accumulation of rapids which makes travel on the Busang a matter of peculiar difficulty. We had already ascended very considerable rapids on the upper Barito, one being more than half a mile long.
>
> But more difficult rapids were yet to come. It is a somewhat hilly country, and when it rains the current flows with such violence that traveling is impossible. I have seen the Busang rise more than six feet in a couple of hours and seven or eight inches every two minutes.

Dr. Lumholtz tells us that usually February and March are the wettest, and that travel is badly hampered by the delay of two months of high water. However, a certain portion of the distance overland could be covered, especially among the hills, and to press ahead, they sent a lieutenant to a village on the upper river to try to hire men for transport. He writes of this attempt:

> We got twenty-six carriers and were enabled to resume the journey. Meanwhile the photographer and the surveyor recovered from attacks of dysentery. The photographer suffered from other complications and was obliged to return to the coast, so that I had to undertake his work myself. As the taxidermist also was attacked by dysentery he had to go home, and I taught a soldier how to prepare the skins of our specimens.
>
> The weather was favorable, and in ten days we had ascended the principal rapids. Frequently the stores had to be unloaded and carried overland. The boats also had to be dragged over the big stones forming the banks. When we came to the Penyabong country we encountered natives from the Muller Mountains. They are quiet and of hardy, nomadic habits. Lately they have been induced to form villages and cultivate rice. It is the custom for a young man to pay for a bride with a sword or a gong. However, there is no marriage ceremony and divorce is very rare. If the husband dies the widow fasts on alternate days for one year. She is expected to weep morning and evening. At the end of the period she is allowed to remarry.
>
> I met six natives who had been hunting rhinoceroses in the west. The horn of the animal, when powdered, is in great demand by the Chinese as medicine and fetches a high price. Such hunting may last two months. The hunters carry no provisions, but live on sago and such animals as they can kill. When there is a scarcity of food, and they are frequently three or four days mainly on the water, they stay their hunger with tobacco. I was told that a man would tackle a rhinoceros and spear it, single-handed, tho the beast is very difficult to kill.
>
> We proceeded in our boats, which for the most part were poled only in the shallow stream. One day we were surprized by the arrival of a Saputan chief and two companions in a boat. They brought a dog and a blow-pipe for darts and they had recently killed a pig. Rumors as to our party had reached Saputan in the country north of the watershed. The chief and thirty men had been awaiting our arrival for nine days at the watershed, but the provisions gave out and all returned except the three, whom we welcomed.
>
> The current was very swift and a distance taking only a few hours to descend may occupy several days in ascending. Occasionally quiet pools are passed. Graceful trees, many colored with orchids of



The low-priced coal
which the SPENCER uses



The high-priced coal which
the ORDINARY heater uses

40% off your Coal Bills

Those Coal Wagons

Both these wagons carry coal for heating residences and big buildings.

But *one* wagon carries a kind of coal which costs *40 per cent less than the other.*

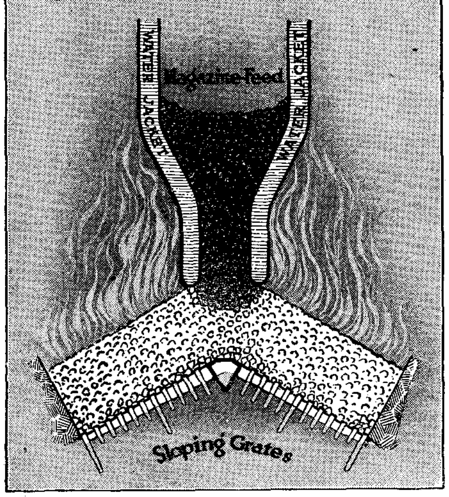
That coal is for the only boiler which can burn this very low-priced coal successfully, without incessant shoveling—that is the *Spencer Super-Standard Heater.*

Slice Off Your Coal Cost

A Spencer can cut your coal cost by that big slice, for it burns no more of the lower-priced coal than the ordinary heater burns of the usual costly coal.

The low-priced hard coal, usable in a Spencer, may be No. 1 Buckwheat or Pea, in the East. Semi-anthracite or Lignite is used in the West. Buckwheat and Pea Coke, anywhere. These coals cost from One-Third to One-Half less than the large domestic sizes needed for the ordinary heater.

Diagram of the Spencer Coal-Action.



Spencer
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Heaters
Steam Vapor Hot Water

How Can the Spencer Do This?

Because it was built for this special purpose—to burn a very small low-priced coal with perfect efficiency, and with the least labor.

Thus, the Spencer has a *Magazine-feed* instead of a surface-feed. Therefore you can fill it up once a day (or twice in extreme weather) and it feeds its coal down automatically.

Under the mouth of that Magazine the Spencer has *Sloping Grates* which prevent the coal from piling in a pyramid, but automatically distribute it at just the depth the fire wants it for perfect, even burning. (See diagram).

It Saves Work Also

The Spencer *reduces labor* to a minimum. Because of the automatic action of the Magazine and Sloping Grates, the Spencer needs attention but once a day in mild weather and twice a day in coldest weather. In a *residence*, only a few minutes a day. In a *big building*, the janitor or porter is enough, and he can do a full day's work on his other duties.

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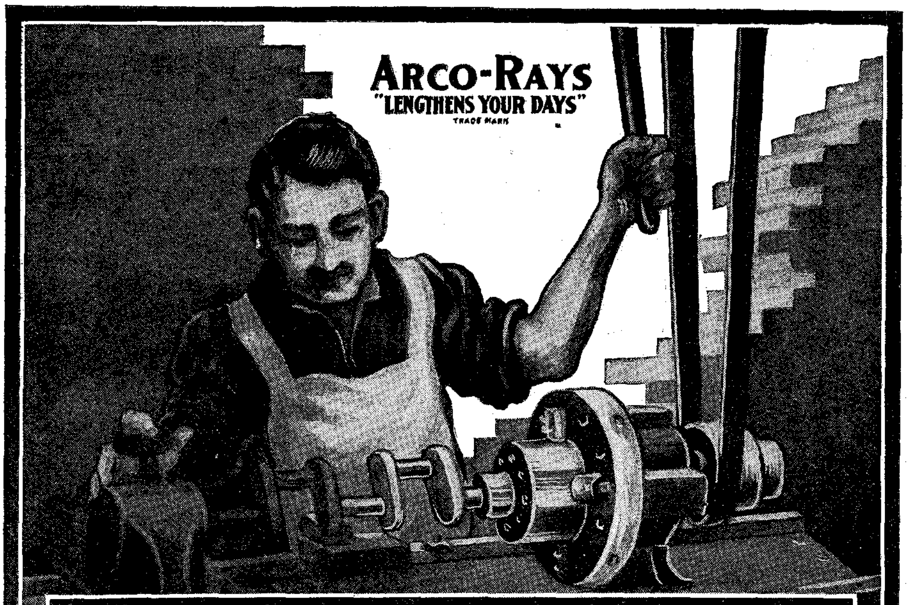
brilliant hues, bend over the water. Creepers hang everywhere. The beautiful scenery draws you on and on, and you travel in placid silence. The surface of the water is seldom disturbed by splashing fish and there is a scarcity of animal life. Silence and peace are supreme. You are not even troubled with mosquitoes, and consequently there is no malaria. Passing the superb, silent landscape is like a pleasant dream.

The watershed was easily crossed at a height of about 1,400 feet. Not far from the Muller Mountains we came upon the upper Kasso River, the banks of which are inhabited by the Saputans, a crude, friendly people, who a century ago were mere cave-dwellers in the mountains to the east.

It was during his stay with these aborigines that the explorer managed to get a cinematograph picture of the ceremony of piercing the ears of a chief—for all the powers of the tribe are entitled to wear fearful and elaborate ear-ornaments. The rank held by this particular chief entitled him to wear a tiger's tooth through a hole in the upper part of his ear. They had seated him in a comfortable place, placed a board behind his head, while his friends and retainers were zealously engaged in forcing an empty rifle-cartridge through his ear-rim. The man was near to fainting. The narrative continues:

> A medicine-man was hurriedly summoned and clapped his hand over the ears. Then he produced a small stone, which he threw into the river, I was told that the stone was supposed to be the cause of the chief's illness. The scene was brought to a dramatic conclusion and the exhausted chief was ignominiously carried away on the back of a young man. During the afternoon more pebbles were produced by the same sleight of hand and a pig was killed in order to appease the bad spirits which caused the chief's illness.
>
> On a fresh, beautiful morning we made a start down the Kasso, which was swollen and discolored. On a yellowish-green current we drifted swiftly, and now and again the most enchanting fragrance was wafted to us from the white flowers of a large tree which grew profusely on the banks. The natives we had with us were very accomplished boatmen and took us safely through the rapids amid rushing and foaming waters, where a false move would have been awkward to say the least. But the rapid movement and the turbulent, roaring stream gave a delightful feeling of physical exhilaration despite the burning sun.
>
> The most exciting passage was reserved for the afternoon. We were being rapidly carried with the current when suddenly we came upon a small waterfall and, turning sharply to the left, we encountered another. More than a third of the boat was in the air as it jumped the fall.
>
> After a few moments of comparative quiet, we again dashed into boiling waves, and, making a turn to the right at furious speed, we glided after a time into smoother waters. These common, but nevertheless, exciting, experiences reminded one of tobogganing in Norway, and it was great fun, tho the enjoyment was always mingled with anxiety for the cameras and instruments.



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a new book by H. H. Thomas, the famous gardening expert. Just the thing for the amateur or the professional who is interested in keeping his garden beautiful as long as possible. Tells all about the flowers of the four seasons and outlines the work of each month in the flower, fruit, and kitchen garden. October is the first month treated, with its planting of Spring flowers, lifting of the more tender plants, and planning for the coming year, and the other eleven months follow in order. You will find here a host of things that will help you to beautify your garden and to achieve worth-while results. *Crown 8vo, Cloth, beautifully illustrated with 12 direct color photographs by H. E. Corke and 64 half-tone plates, $2.00; by mail, $2.12.*
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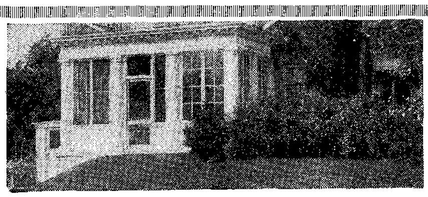

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While the native boatmen seem quite reckless, they are very skilful and generally manage to steer clear of the almost invisible rocks with which the river is studded. A man stationed in the bow shouts warnings of the hidden danger and all the boatmen start, with every nerve at full tension. A foot or two one way or another may make all the difference between safety and disaster. One of our boats was upset in this way, but luckily the damage was not irreparable.

In the region of the upper Mahakkan, where we now arrived, the first European to enter was the Dutch ethnologist, Nieuwenhuis, who came from the west. In addition to scientific research his mission was political. He sought by peaceful means to win the natives to Dutch allegiance. In this he succeeded, but not without difficulty and danger.

Tho he was considered generous, one of the chiefs twice tried to kill him. The Dyaks of the upper Mahakkan are friendly to strangers, and as the great rapids down the river form a natural barrier they seldom receive visitors and are little changed by outside influences. For instance, the Mohammedan Malays have never been able to extend their influence above the rapids, luckily for the Dyaks and incidentally for ethnology.

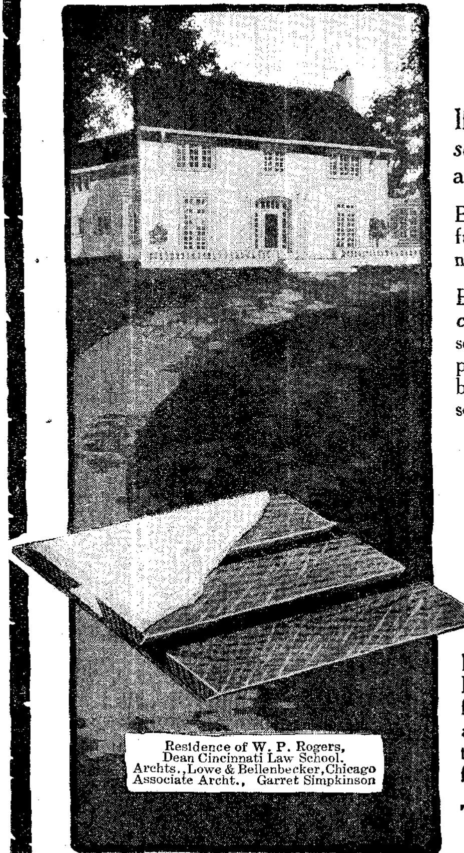
These natives possess fine muscular development. The women are well-formed and move with grace and freedom. Head-hunting, a part of the native religion, has been practically suppress by Dutch influence, and as far as can be ascertained the last case of the kind in this region occurred at least five years ago. Apart from this repulsive custom the Dyaks have many good qualities. They are quiet, trustworthy, and industrious. Theft is unknown. Their carving is good, and even the wooden piles of their huts are artistically arranged.

They recognize classes and nobles whom the rest obey. Tho their clothing is very scanty, they bear themselves with great dignity. Women as well as men practise their primitive medicine, and the women doctors are as much in demand as the male doctors. Part of the treatment consists of a dirge sung by the practitioner, and when there is an epidemic the night is made very melancholy by the professional chorus.

The tattoo-marks on these natives generally represent some part of the durian-tree, about the famous fruit of which so much has been written. I may add that a taste of the durian fruit is worth a journey to the Orient. One of the favorite games of the natives is top-spinning, which they also use as a means of tossing up when in doubt as to the best site of new rice-fields.

I should have liked to stay in this region for years instead of months. In spite of their objection to photography and anthropological measurements, I was able to obtain many photographs and cinematograph films. I also took measurements of 174 individuals. My ethnological collection is fairly comprehensive and includes children's games, folk-lore, and numerous short vocabularies. One of the tribes has an elaborate legend of a flying-boat which foreshadowed the *Zeppelin* and the aeroplane, neither of which, of course, had been heard of in these parts.

Nearly 1,000 birds and mammals were collected, besides fish and reptiles. I bring back also an excellent map, cor-



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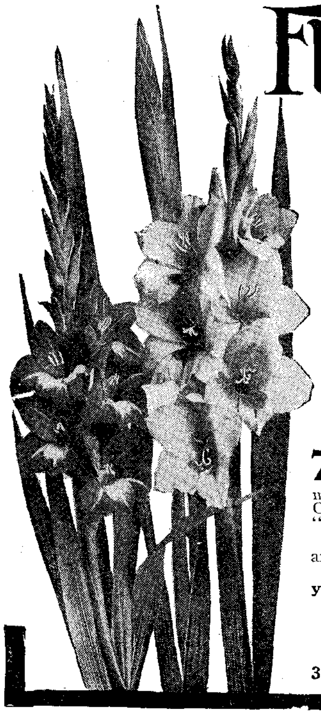

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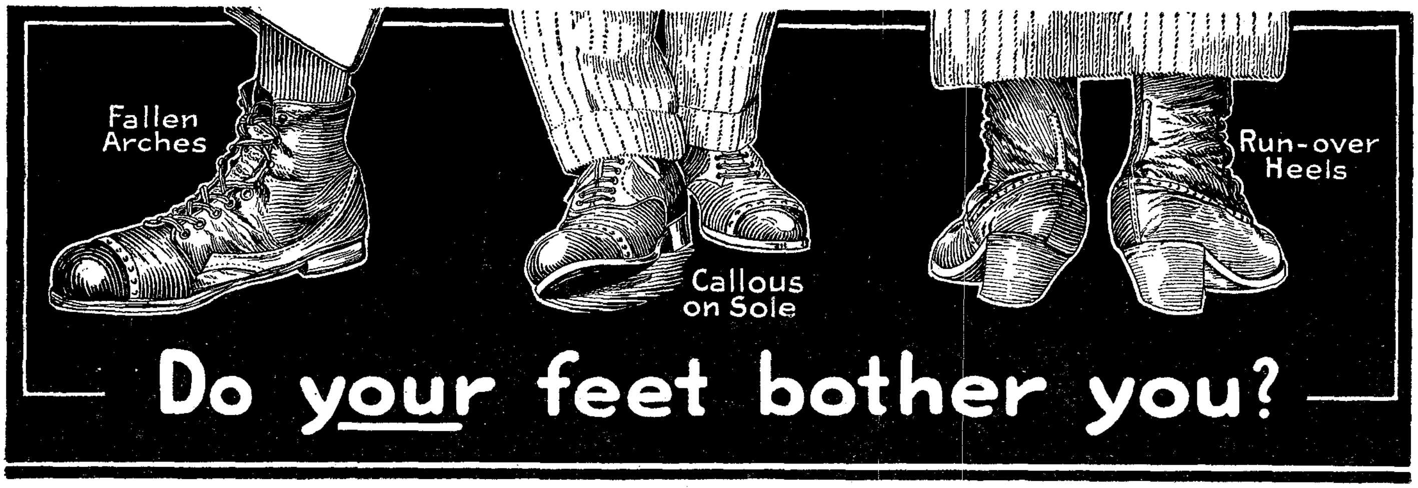
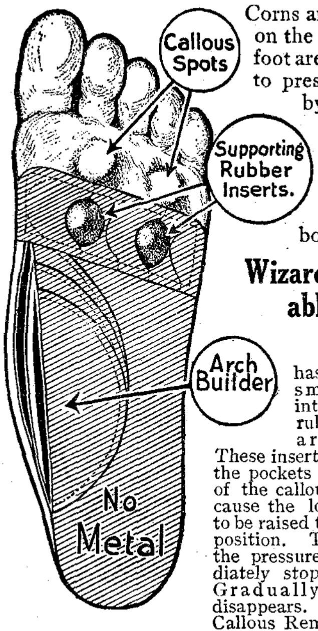


Relieves Callouses and Corns on the Sole



Corns and callouses on the sole of the foot are usually due to pressure caused by the lowering of the heads of one or more of the metatarsal bones. The **Wizard Adjustable Callous Remover** has a series of small pockets into which soft rubber inserts are placed. These inserts are put in the pockets directly back of the callous spots and cause the lowered bone to be raised to its normal position. This relieves the pressure and immediately stops the pain. Gradually the callous disappears. The Wizard Callous Remover is soft and flexible, contains no metal, and is comfortable to wear in the shoe.

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Wizard
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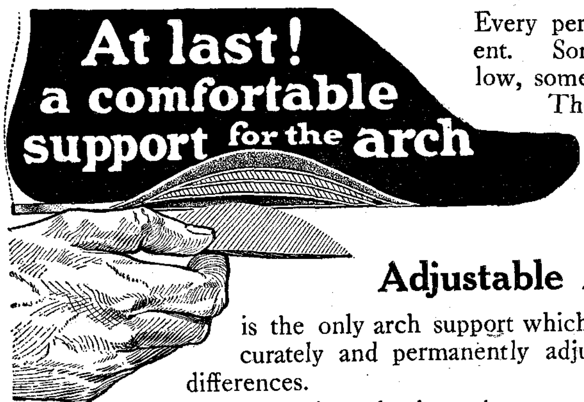
Wizards are sold in shoe stores generally. Do not confuse them with the ordinary devices sold for foot troubles, as there are no other devices which correct foot troubles on the Wizard principle.

If you can't locate a Wizard dealer, write us and we will see that you are supplied with the correct device to give you relief.

Write for our book, "Orthopraxy of the Foot," a complete treatise on foot troubles. Free to foot sufferers.

DEALERS' NOTICE If you would like to equip your store to give intelligent relief to customers with foot troubles, write us about our free course of instruction.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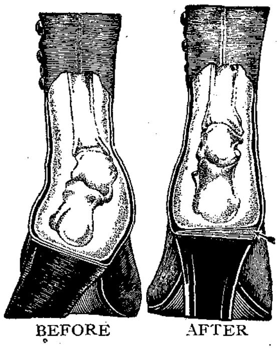
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Wizard Adjustable Heel Leveler

This evens the heel and the ankle bones remain in their proper position. The inserts and the pockets permit the exact building up necessary. Also, the adjustments required by different shoes. Price $2.00 per pair.

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recting the errors of previous cartographers, especially as to the watershed region of central Borneo. For six months we were without mail. On our return we passed safely the great rapids of the Mahakkan in three days. Many Dyaks have lost their lives there and only recently a foreign trader was drowned. We arrived at Samarinda, August 22, having in nine months covered by river more than 1,000 miles in native boats and nearly half that distance by steamer.

A STUDY IN SERVANTS

THIS happened in Saloniki, not in a private home in the West End, and the principals were a British officer and his servant, supplied to him by the Government. The servant was called Howlett, and had been, before enlisting, a stable-lad attached to a famous English racing stable. At least this is what the officer said in his account of his experiences with this particular version of the servant problem, according to the Westminster *Gazette*, which printed it.

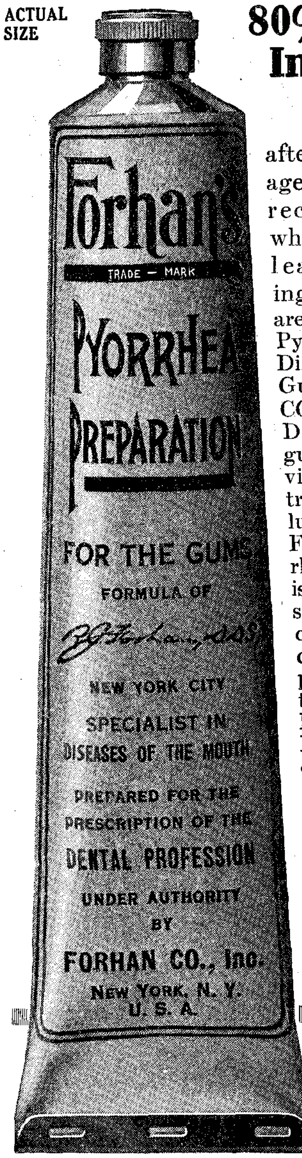
He tells us with no small show of gusto:

> Howlett would come to me after dinner and put the regulation question: "Any orders about the horses, sir?" "Six-thirty, with feeds." "Very well, sir, good-night, sir." "Good-night, Howlett." Five minutes before the appointed hour in the morning, Black would be in silent evidence with the two mounts, perfectly groomed and everything else as it should be. In his work he was faultless and silent.
>
> Howlett was a slack, undisciplined character of about nineteen, with the makings of a man in him, tho lacking Black's great merit, knowledge of his work and soothing silence. The H.Q. servants used to take it in turn to be mess orderly, and, as one of them was a professional butler, I advised Howlett to learn what he could of his duties from this paragon. I'm afraid his idea of learning was to superimpose his own superior polish on a hasty misconception of his model's methods.
>
> One evening we had a gingery little General to dinner, who would eat very heartily of any of his favorite dishes. Naturally, we saw that one of his pet foods figured in the menu, and, sure enough, he whacked into it in proper fighting style. Now, Howlett's model, on seeing the General's empty plate after the first assault, would have been quietly at hand, and, more by suggestion than direct appeal, the General would have been plying his knife and fork again, and no one the wiser. Not so, friend Howlett, who was mooning inanely on the company at large instead of being ready to anticipate the wants of the guest of the evening. The General had already unwittingly or hintingly picked up his knife and fork on an empty plate before I could wake Howlett up with a sharpish, "Howlett! the General will take some more 'Bouille à la Heinz.'" (Instructions: Open one or more tins of bully beef, and one or more tins of Heinz's beans, according to number of guests. Serve on one dish, if large enough, or on separate dishes if you've got them. Should be served up quick before the flies get at it.) An unnecessary *nihil obstat* in the shape of a "Yes, sir, sut'nly, sir," from the awakened and flustered ex-slaughter-house apprentice advertised to the assembly that the General was making a glutton of himself. But Howlett was now on the *qui vive*. No sooner had the little man prodded the last dainty mouthful of his second dose than the dish clattered round his shoulder, and Howlett had us all on the raw with, "Hev you hed quaht enoof, sir?" The startled brass-hat turned round with an abrupt "What!" There was poor Howlett, staring straight into his face with the frightened gaze of a cow. I could see his poor brain trying to work. Instinctively he knew he had put his foot into it somehow or other. The phraseology of his simple question was no doubt unsuited to a high-class table like ours. Which was the jarring word? Ah, yes! It must be the homely "enoof." That was it, sure. With a gleam of reassurance, he nodded to the delectable remnants on the dish and essayed his second string: "Hev you hed quaht 'soofficient, sir?" I was really dreading that he was about to extricate himself by offering generously to open another tin. The sweat on his brow drew attention to his upstanding crop. The General's scrutiny of the wretch satisfied him that there was no guile, but merely an unsophisticated *gaucherie*. With a genial, "No more, thank you," he relieved the situation, and in his masterly manner he was soon recounting to us some thrilling episode of his earlier days on the Indian frontier.

After the departure of this personage, it was unanimously decided that as a waiter Howlett was a splendid stable-boy, and, accordingly, he was removed from those duties to the lesser ones of washing up plates. This was quite congenial to his individual temperament until a month or so had rolled by, and then the officer lost him. It happened, we learn, this way:

> A bunch of soldiers' letters was brought to my "bivvy," by the orderly with a note from the Adjutant, somewhat to this effect: "The accompanying letters have been returned by the Brigade, and I am to point out that officers in censoring letters must affix their full signature on the bottom left-hand corner of the envelopes. Initials only are not sufficient." The Adjutant was passing by at the time, so I asked him what it was all about. "Well, you see, the letters have been opened by the Brigade and the writer has been found to be your man; so I suppose those initials on the envelopes are yours." Now I always sign in full on letters that I censor, and my signature is not an easy one to copy. There were a number of dirty, clumsy scrawls—limited to initials—here and there on the envelopes which I could now see were intended to be mine. They were in copying-ink, and an effort had been made to disguise the penmanship by smudging them over with wet and making the ink run. It was a painful sight, and hopeless in its crudeness, and I really hadn't the face to say they were mine. A term back with his troop, I thought, won't do him any harm; so his punishment took that form.
>
> Black's successor is my present orderly, Mitchell, a rough, independent specimen, but full of merit. He confided to me early on how it was he came to join the Army. He was working in a colliery the first year of the war, and was earning 10s. a day easy. Possest of considerable force of character,

ACTUAL SIZE



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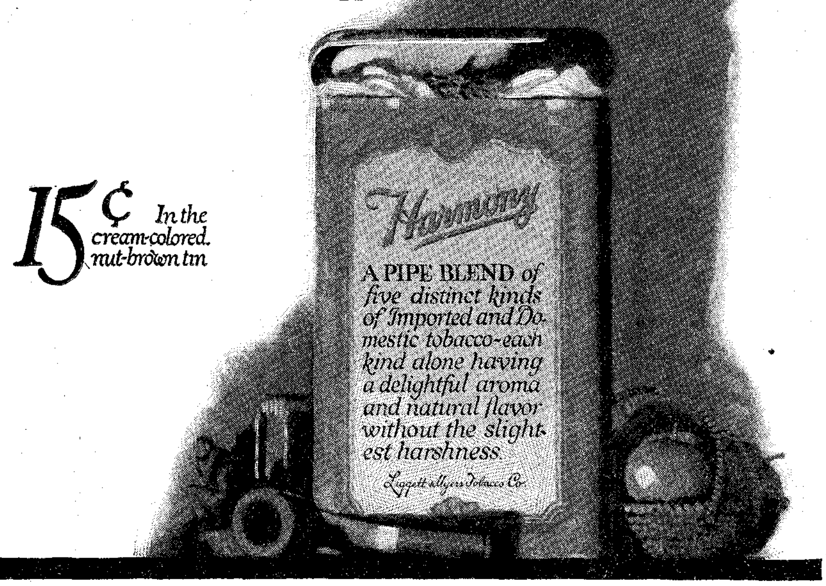
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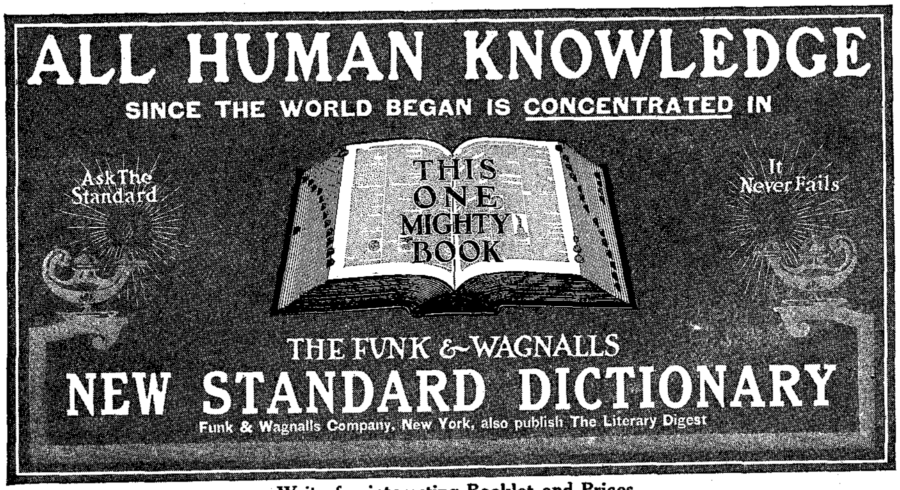

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he soon became top dog in his shift, with only one man disputing his supremacy. The technicalities of the pit take me out of my depth, but I understand there was some trouble between the two on the question of buckets. "One of us'n's got to be able to say, 'Aye' or 'Nay'; and Ah'll faght you fur it." They fought, and were interrupted by the pit-manager. They were each fined £1. "What for?" says Mitchell. "For fighting," says the manager. "Very well," says Mitchell, "Ah knows wheer Ah can faght wi'out having ma mooney took awaay." And, then, slinging his recently acquired Egyptian "bat," he told me, "And so Ah 'Imshied.'"

"Imshi," of course, is the Gyppy equivalent of "Na'poo." Not that it means the same originally. What, indeed, does either of them mean? They have been seized on by the Tommy as the medium of exchange in the West and the East, and if you want payment in French currency you get a flexible "Na'poo," or an Egyptian "Imshi." In Saloniki the native is being offered a choice of either, but he will probably insist on his own variety.

WHY SHOE-PRICES ARE HIGH

DOUBTLESS some will think it is due somehow *to* the war; *everything* seems to be due to the war. But this time the amateur economists are in the wrong. Shoes have gone up because of the astute business ability of a Los Angeles shoe-dealer. The story, and it is vouched for by the veracious Kansas City *Star*, reads like the old saying about "For want of a nail, . . . the kingdom was lost." The high cost of shoes, if we are to believe what *The Star* says, was sprung, like the great oak, from the acorn of a business man's desire for increased trade. Here is how it was done:

A local shoe-dealer—a man who deals exclusively in women's shoes and the higher-priced women's shoes—divulged the secret.

"Women's shoes began to jump about two years ago," he said, "and a little before this jump was noted you may have observed that the women were beginning to wear high-top shoes—shoes with tops higher than they ever had been before—and in colors that presented a rainbow medley when you got enough of them on the street at the same time.

"Naturally, the dealers now cry that the shortage in leather has sent up shoe-prices, and, while that is true in a sense, the war has had very little to do with the leather shortage. Responsibility really rests with an enterprising retail shoe-dealer out in Los Angeles. Follow me closely:

"I think it was three summers ago that this particular Los Angeles shoe-dealer, owner of the largest and smartest shoe-store in the town, conceived the idea that something extraordinary would have to be done if he were to sell shoes to women who were touring in *California* from the East. There had always been high-topped shoes for women and always shoes in many colors, but they were the kind of shoes (or boots) that one usually saw on the stage. They looked good on the chorus girls and the prima donnas, see?

"Well, this Los Angeles man sent an agent East and he bought up all of these fancy boots that he could find. In the course of a short time there was received by the Los Angeles dealer a job lot of women's fancy shoes that looked like the dream of an opium-eater."

No specialist in futurist art, we are told, could evolve a greater variety of colors than these which tinted the wares he received. There were champagnes, ivories, Havana browns, mouse- and pearl-grays, chamois, smoke-grays, pinks, and reds—and, it is whispered, no lack of the strange, exotic tones so romantically called elephant's-breath, song-of-roses, pigeon-milk, negro-head, and a thousand other indescribable shades purloined from the "Arabian Nights." Then, adds the narrator:

"The dealer makes a great window display of these fancy boots and the women tourists in Los Angeles look upon them, then gasp for breath, then wonder what has happened in the East—or in Paris—and straightway start to buy.

"In the course of a few months the tourists from California, returning East, began to startle the women who had remained home and were wearing the common old blacks and tans. The stay-at-homes started a rush on the home shoe-stores, the home shoe-stores started a rush on the manufacturers and, as a consequence, the leather-market was upset and the manufacturers were kept busy night and day making new patterns in a dozen different colors, and totally unaware all the time as to the identity of the man who had started all the excitement.

"Manufacturers, of course, don't let golden opportunities skid down the toboggan. They shot up prices and women's boots of the more than ordinary pattern now range in price from $12.50 to $25 a pair. The women would have them and the manufacturers decided that the women must pay for their fun. Not meaning, you understand, that these high-priced boots are not made of expensive material nor that they are not actually worth far more than the fancy boot of an earlier day. But that is the story. The Los Angeles man did it. If it hadn't been for that Los Angeles fellow, I dare say the women would still be wearing blacks and tans, leaving the richer and more colorful boots to the musical comedies, which, in my candid opinion, owe a large measure of their decline to the competition which is now offered by female pedestrians on our most frequented highways."

"What price shoe will the average woman buy who enters your shop?" the dealer was asked.

"I should say that $15 per pair would be a fair average. Many go as high as $25, others drop down to $10. Many buy shoes at $12.50 per pair. I should say that $15 would be the average price."

"How long have you been in the shoe business?" the dealer was asked.

"Fifteen years," he replied.

"Now, fifteen years ago," the visitor continued, "how many pairs of women's shoes did you sell at, say, $12.50 a pair?"

The dealer smiled. "Let me tell you something," he said. "If a woman came into the store fifteen years ago and paid as much as $6 for a pair of shoes, it caused

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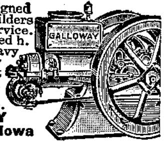

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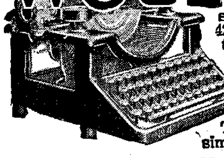

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> Mile Twenty Three And A Half is a station on the new Government railway between Seward and Anchorage, Alaska. It is a square building made of logs and, altho everything about the place is primitive, it is scrupulously clean. Sometimes seventy-five men who work on the railroad take their meals there. Mrs. Dabney is housekeeper and a good cook and, with the help of a friend, does all the work.
>
> When the Government began the construction of the railroad it established its base at Anchorage at the head of Cook inlet. In two years' time this has grown to be a town of 8,000. The Government made it a prohibition town and also let it be definitely known that no drinking would be tolerated among employees and no liquor could be sold at the road-houses.
>
> All types of men are at Mile Twenty Three And A Half, and last Fourth of July twenty-five of them secured a demijohn of whisky and several bottles. Mrs. Dabney walked in upon the company while they were drinking. She ordered the owner of the house, her employer, to go to his room, escorting him there. She told him to go to bed and locked the door. Going back to the company, she attempted to break the demijohn, but the bottle was too strong. She then poured out the whisky, smashed the receptacles, and threw the bottles of whisky into Kenai Lake. When one man called her a second Carrie Nation she simply said that she did not propose to clean up after men who got drunk, that the Government rules forbade the use of liquor and she would see to it that they were enforced, and that no man could come to her table who had been drinking. It is said she enforced her words with a threatening finger. The men submitted, and while they were at dinner the construction "boss" came in and, before all the men, apologized. He said she was right and that he would not ask her to serve meals to him or anybody else who had been drinking. No man took offense at her action, knowing it to be right.
>
> We had heard the story from others, but it was interesting to hear Mrs. Dabney

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tell it herself. She added, "I can find whisky any time they bring it in. The other day a man appeared with a suit-case. I suspected he had liquor and I went up to him and said, 'Give me that whisky.'" She said he meekly opened his suit-case, took out the bottle, and handed it to her. She threw it into the lake.

If you could see this little white-haired woman and learn how firmly she stands for the enforcement of the law, and then realize how seventy-five men submit to her martial law, you would appreciate it, and you would know how the men respect her. It had hurt her a little when the men called her Carrie Nation, but when I told her how Carrie Nation never attacked any saloon except illegal ones, and how the people of Kansas so respected her memory that they were about to build a memorial to her, she was encouraged and permitted us to take her picture. We were there on the birthday of the mayor of Roosevelt, which is the other name for Mile Twenty Three And A Half. As we went away, she said, "Al says he is going to celebrate to-night," and then, with a twinkle in her eye, she turned to me and said, "but he won't, even if he is mayor."

Mrs. Dabney is providing those men with a clean place in which to sleep and plenty of good, clean food, and she demands that they obey the Government rules, and that they do not do things which make her work harder and cause her extra trouble. There is no greater evidence of the respect in which the men of Alaska hold good women, than the way the men at Mile Twenty Three And A Half submit to the law's administration at the hands of Mrs. Dabney.

Being Kind to Her.—A colonel's wife, who is doing real nursing at a certain London hospital, was recently offered a tip of sixpence by an honest old couple in gratitude for her care of their soldier-son. Tact personified, she slipt the sixpence back into the father's hand, saying, smilingly, that nurses weren't allowed to accept gratuities.

"Oh, that'll be all right, sister. I'll not say nothing about it. Just take it, and get yerself a drop o' gin in your off-time!"—*Tit-Bits.*

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SPICE OF LIFE

Habit.—St. Peter—"Give this man a pass into heaven."

Quick-Lunch Waiter—"Make it two."
—*Record.*

Surprized.—Bertie (whose motor has broken down and who is compelled to ride in a trolley)—"Bah Jove! I had no idea these affairs were so popular!"—*Judge.*

Just as Good.—Guest—"We want to play poker. Can you direct us to the card-room?"

Clerk—"Sorry, sir, it's being used; will the anteroom do?"—*Pelican.*

Not This Time.—"Quick, hand me that satchel!" yelled the physician, "a man just telephoned me in a dying voice that he couldn't live without me."

"Wait," declared his wife, who had taken up the receiver, "that call is for Edith."—*Punch Bowl.*

Quite Right.—Visitor—"How long are you in for, my poor man?"

Prisoner—"I don't know, sir."

Visitor—"How can that be? You must have been sentenced for a definite period of time."

Prisoner—"No, sir. Mine was a life sentence."—*Record.*

Never Again.—A recruiting sergeant stationed in the south of Ireland met Pat and asked him to join the army. The latter refused, whereupon the sergeant asked his reason for refusing.

"Aren't the King and the Kaiser cousins?" asked Pat.

"Yes," said the recruiting sergeant.

"Well," said Pat, "begorra, I once interfered in a family squabble, and I'm not going to do so again."—*Chicago News.*

No Time for a Loaf.—Some time ago, when a local corps was reviewed by Sir Ian Hamilton, one officer was mounted on a horse that had previously distinguished itself in a bakery business. Somebody recognized the horse, and shouted, "Baker!" The horse promptly stopt dead, and nothing could urge it on.

The situation was getting painful when the officer was struck with a brilliant idea, and remarked, "Not to-day, thank you." The procession then moved on.—*Weekly Telegraph.*

Real Penalty.—"I have come here," said the angry man to the superintendent of the street-car line, "to get justice; justice, sir. Yesterday, as my wife was getting off one of your cars, the conductor stept on her dress and tore a yard of frilling off the skirt."

The superintendent remained cool.

"Well, sir," he said, "I don't know that we are to blame for that. What do you expect us to do? Get her a new dress?"

"No, sir. I do not intend to let you off so easily as that," the other man replied gruffly. He brandished in his right hand a small piece of silk.

"What I propose to have you do," he said, "is to match this silk."—*New York Times.*

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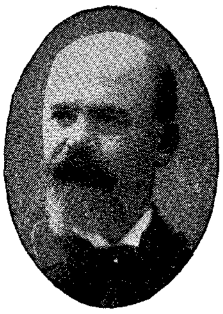

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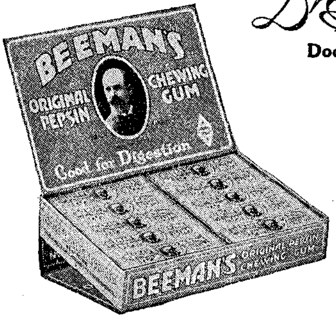

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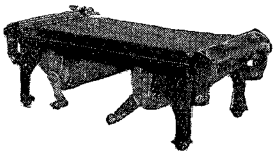

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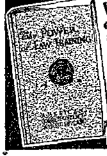

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Apt.—"Why do they call the baby 'Bill?'"

"He was born on the first of the month."—*Awk.*

Page Sir Galahad.—She—"Can a man tell when a woman loves him?"

He—"He can, but he ought not to."—*Yale Record.*

In the Future.—Longley's (in 1920)—"We do all our cooking by electricity here."

Customer—"Take this egg out and give it another shock."—*Record.*

His Morning Run.—"I missed my regular morning exercise this morning."

"How was that?"

"The seven thirty-five was late, and I didn't have to run for it."—*Tit-Bits.*

Pretty Familiar.—Professor Fudge—"What do you mean, Mr. Jones, by speaking of Dick Wagner, Ludie Beethoven, Charlie Gounod, and Fred Handel?"

Jones—"Well, you told me to get familiar with the great composers."—*Musical America.*

Mistake in Terms.—Willis—"Going to the party?"

Gillis—"No. I haven't any lady."

Willis—"Come with me. I've got two extras."

Gillis—"Who are they?"

Willis—"Miss Oldbud and Miss Passé."

Gillis—"They're not extras. They're early editions."—*Tit-Bits.*

True Vigilance.—In a place in New Jersey a town building caught fire, and the extinguishers failed to do their work. A few days later at the town meeting some citizens tried to learn the reason. After they had freely discust the subject, one of them said, "Mr. Chairman, I make a motion that the fire-extinguishers be examined ten days before every fire."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Why It Failed.—A certain chemist advertised a patent concoction labeled: "No more colds! No more coughs! Price 1s. 1½d."

A man who bought the mixture came back in three days to complain that he had drunk it all, but was no better.

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"No, I beant, sir," was the prompt reply. "An' I be surprized at you askin' me for to do it. Two years ago come next month you yourself fined I twenty shillings for fighting wi' Bill Smith, and you said it wor wicked to fight, an' I promised you as I wouldn't repeat the offense, an' allus kept my word."—*Buffalo News.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

EASTERN FRONT

January 4.—On the Struma front the British forces raid Keupri, inflicting casualties and taking twenty-eight prisoners.

The battle of the Sereth begins, as the Teutons struggle to cross the stream between Braila and Focsani. The Dobrudja, save for a narrow spit of land toward Galatz, which is held by the Russian rear guard, is declared freed from Entente forces.

January 5.—German and Bulgarian troops take Braila, and are reported advancing on Galatz, fifteen miles distant. The Russians lose Gurgueti and Romanul, with 1,400 prisoners and six machine guns. The clearing of the Dobrudja is announced by Berlin.

January 6.—Fighting continues at the Sereth as the Teutons reach its southern bank in two places, driving the Russo-Roumanian forces across the stream in numbers. Galatz is now reported under gun-fire.

The Russians on the Riga front begin an offensive, and fierce fighting, with some Russian success, is reported from this northern sector.

January 7.—The Russians take the offensive on a fifteen-mile front along the Sereth, driving the Teutons at one point back to the line of Raspitza Lake. On the Riga front, the Teutons are said to have been unable to retake any positions lost, but Berlin denies that renewed Russian attacks have accomplished any results.

January 8.—The Russians lose the battle of the Sereth, and are driven toward the river, as Focsani falls into Teutonic hands, with 4,000 prisoners. The Muscovite forces are admitted by London to be falling back in great disorder. On the Riga front, additional Russian successes are reported, consisting of the storming of a number of German trenches, and the capture of an unnamed village. The substance of the Russian Riga reports is admitted at Berlin.

January 9.—The Russian offensive on the Riga front gains in force as the Muscovite troops attack near the Riga bridgehead. Attacks are renewed near the Gulf of Riga also, but Berlin states that the Russians have been driven back on both sides of the River Aa.

Further south, von Mackensen's forces take Galreaska, on the Putna River, in Roumania, with nearly 5,500 prisoners. On the west frontier of Moldavia, says Petrograd, the German attacks in the Oituz and Suchitza Valleys are beaten off, but the Roumanians are forced back slightly in the Kasino Valley.

January 10.—Von Mackensen's troops continue to force the Russians beyond the Sereth, having fought their way across the River Putna, pushing the enemy ahead. Along the Riga front, the Russians continue to make a slight headway, advancing more than a mile in the bend of the River Aa.

WESTERN FRONT

January 4.—A dispatch from the British front states that General Haig is now in command of the largest army England ever levied on her soil, including nearly 2,000,000 trained and officered men.

Berlin reports that 53 per cent. of the

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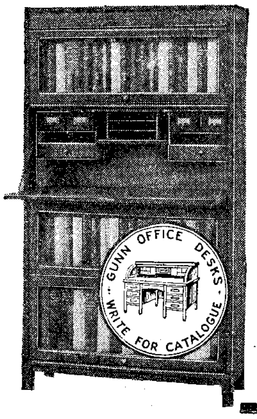

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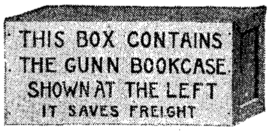

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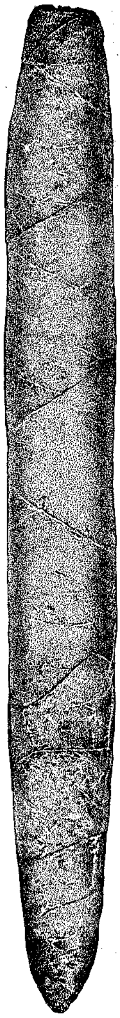

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captives taken from the French forces in the Somme fighting are boys of 18 and 20 years. Of the British prisoners, 30 per cent. are rated as "too young."

January 5.—A German raid pierces the British front near Loos, and returns after penetrating to the fourth-line trenches, blowing up galleries and taking 51 prisoners.

January 6.—British troops raid the German trenches near Arras, cutting a way to the third line and doing, says London, much damage.

January 7.—The troops of the Crown Prince attack again west of the Meuse, at Verdun, and serious fighting is also reported around Morte Homme Hill and Hill 304, but without material success to the Teutons.

January 9.—Paris announces small activity on the Western front, consisting mainly of a French air-raid on a German supply-depot in Alsace at Illfurt, and patrol engagements near Navarin, in Champagne.

January 10.—Revived activity is reported from the Ancre, as the British raid the German lines east of Beaumont-Hamel, and capture part of a trench, with 143 prisoners. Intense bombardments from both sides along the Ancre are also announced.

GENERAL

January 4.—Geneva is the source of a report to the effect that Dr. Weiskirchner, the Burgomaster of Vienna, threatens to resign unless Hungary comes to the relief of the food stress in the capital. It is said that food riots are daily occurrences, and that many women and children are robbed of food in the streets.

London admits that the British transport *Ivernia* was sunk by a hostile submarine in the Mediterranean on January 1, with the loss of 150 lives. The vessel, formerly a Cunard liner, was valued at $3,000,000.

Berlin avers that the British lost between 500 and 600 men in a fruitless attack on part of a Turkish position near Kut, on December 31.

Trenches stormed, and the foe routed are the gists of reports from British forces operating in the Mgeta Valley, near Kissaki, in East Africa.

January 5.—In a sudden attack on the Carso, the Italian forces advance 200 meters to new positions, which they hold despite efforts to drive them out.

January 7.—Rome states that the Italian forces have made a slight additional gain near Hill 208 on the Carso, rectifying a point in the front.

January 8.—Canadian war-losses from the opening of hostilities to December 31, 1916, are set by a report from Ottawa at 68,290.

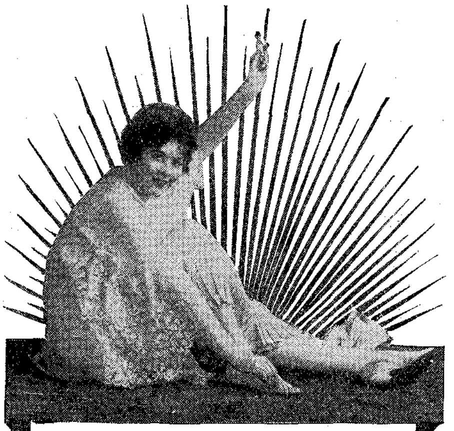
January 10.—Greece accepts the Entente terms, as framed in the recent ultimatum. Bulgarian and Austrian troops are rumored to be moving on Thessaly, to strengthen the king's opposition to the Entente.

Premier Briand delivers to the American Ambassador the Allies' answer to President Wilson's peace-proposal note. The text will be published, according to rumor, within a few days.

FOREIGN

January 4.—Villa is defeated at Jiminez by General Murguia, with a loss of 1,500 men, according to dispatches received at El Paso.

January 5.—The Greek Government decides to reject the Entente demand for



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reparation for the recent fighting in Athens.

January 8.—The Entente notifies King Constantine of Greece that forty-eight hours will be allowed for acceptance of the demand for reparation for the recent attacks on Allied troops in Athens.

January 9.—Alexander Trepoff, liberal, the Russian Premier, resigns after prolonged friction with elements in the Duma. He is joined by Count Ignatieff, Minister of Public Instruction. Prince Golitzine, conservative, a Senator, is appointed Premier, while Senator Kultchitsky succeeds Count Ignatieff in the Instruction portfolio.

The Spanish cabinet resigns, but after a conference with the Premier, King Alfonso refuses to accept the resignations.

DOMESTIC

January 4.—In the opening of bids for armor-piercing shells by the Navy Department, a British firm underbids all the American steel companies by 35 to 40 per cent.

Capt. William S. Sims is appointed head of the War College in Washington, to succeed Rear-Admiral Austin M. Knight, who takes command of the Asiatic Fleet.

January 5.—The Senate indorses the peace-action of President Wilson by a vote of 48 to 17, passing the Hitchcock resolution, after it has been shorn of its original indorsement of proposing peace. The resolution, as passed, indorses the President for "sending" the peace-note.

The House Rules Committee begins the investigation of the "leak" which supposedly delivered advance news of the Wilson peace-note to Wall Street for stock-speculation purposes.

January 6.—Representative Adamson, author of the Eight-Hour Bill, presents a new bill to the House forbidding railroad employees from working more than eight hours a day, and providing against lockouts or strikes without ninety days' notice as well as for the taking over of railroads by the military when public convenience demands.

January 8.—The Supreme Court rules that the Webb-Kenyon Law, prohibiting shipments of liquors from wet to dry States, is valid, and also sustains the West Virginia amendment to her law prohibiting interstate transportation of liquors for personal use.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels appeals to Congress for $12,000,000 to increase the capacity of ship-building yards, as private bids for the four new battle-ships have not been forthcoming, and the Government will, it is said, have to construct them.

January 9.—Secretary Daniels of the Navy announces that the Government will build large-caliber mobile guns and a fleet of *Zeppelins* to guard the coasts.

The Senate passes, by a vote of 55 to 32, the Sheppard Bill, making the District of Columbia "dry" after November 1, 1917. The measure is then referred to the House.

January 10.—Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), famous throughout the world as a pioneer frontier scout, Indian fighter, and showman, dies in Denver, aged seventy-one.

Luther D. Bradley, cartoonist of the Chicago *Daily News*, much of whose work has appeared in The Literary Digest, dies in Chicago, aged sixty-three.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

WAR-ORDERS CANCELED

THE cancelation at the end of the year of at least $100,000,000 in war-orders that had been placed in this country by European belligerent Powers seems generally to have been ascribed to the caution of our Federal Reserve Board against investments in British and French treasury bills. It is predicted that further cancelations will be made by Great Britain, chiefly from a desire to curtail her large indebtedness in this country. Meanwhile, Canada is to get the business that is canceled here. It is believed that the total orders now being placed in that country will reach $300,000,000, and possibly $400,000,000. It is further believed that, as a result of this transfer of business to Canada, banks in the United States will be called upon to finance the business of the Canadian companies. The orders canceled in this country were mainly for manufactured products, such as rifles, shrapnel, and shells. They were not for raw material on which factories in France and Great Britain, as well as Canada, are to a great degree dependent.

A writer in *The Evening Post* stated that if orders were placed with Canadian firms, the Canadian firms would have to get their raw steel and copper here just as much as American concerns would. England could never, at home or in her colonies, produce the steel and copper she needed. The United States must still remain the main source of supply. England's diversion of war-contracts to Canada was not new. While it was being widely blamed on the Federal Reserve Board's warning in regard to the treasury bills, England's plans in this regard were known long before the Federal Reserve Board's warning appeared. It could be said, in fact, that the Allies generally had been planning to decrease their purchases here almost from the time when the war began, and that Great Britain in particular had been planning almost since the war began to divert her buying to Canada.

The cry of many British financiers, ever since the problem of financing their necessary purchases here began to loom large, had been: "We must decrease our imports and increase our exports; we must pay for our outside purchases as much as possible in goods, and not in gold and loans; we must speed up our own production." Great Britain had been constantly aiming at that. A few weeks before the Federal Reserve Board's statement was published it became known that Canada had made ready her capacity to receive war-orders on a large scale, and that such orders were being placed. The *Post's* writer added that if these facts did not exist, "logic alone should convince us that Great Britain would not cut down her purchases here to any great extent merely on the failure of one method of financing, which was professedly of a very temporary nature." Already a new secured loan placed in this market was being rumored. Many people had imagined that the diversion of the Allied buying from here to their own countries and to Canada had been done "in a spirit of resentment and retaliation." They thought it "an affair of feeling," which it was not. It was "a matter of business, and had been from the beginning."

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION'S SECURITY HOLDINGS

From the annual report of the Rockefeller Foundation for 1915 have been extracted by a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* some interesting facts as to changes that had been made within that year in the Foundation's holdings of securities. Something more than $5,000,000 worth of securities were sold or redeemed at a profit of well over $1,000,000. This profit was net and took account of four small losses. The changes made were mainly in shifting from stocks to bonds. Following are the principal stocks sold, with the prices obtained, the amounts, and the profit or loss:

Shares	*Company*	*Price*	*Amount*	*Gain*
43,600	Nat. Lead com.......	63.979	$2,789,492	$609,492
15,300	Erie 1st pfd.........	55.3015	846,113	142,313
4,000	Int. Agric. pfd.......	60.787	243,146	123,146
3,000	Int. Agric. com......	26.1412	78,423	63,423
8,100	U. S. C. I. P. com....	19.4016	157,153	76,153
3,000	U. S. C. I. P. pfd.....	50.481	151,443	18,109
16,603	Int. Mer. M. com....	1.5246	25,313	*24,495
5,832	Int. Mer. M. pfd.....	5.979	34,869	*29,282
2,000	Misso. Pac..........	11.1975	22,395	*29,605
388	Swan & Finch........	127.511	49,474	*28,125

---

* Loss.

Of these stocks considerable holdings remain with the Foundation, notably in National Lead common, Erie first preferred, and International Agricultural preferred and common. The investments of the Foundation during 1915 amounted to $6,338,998. The principal purchasers were the following:

Par Amount	*Issue*	*Price*	*Cost*
$1,500,000	P. R. R. gen. mtg. 4½s.....	98.25	$1,473,750
650,000	B. & O. ref. & gen. 5s.......	99.75	648,375
600,000	Anglo-French 5s...........	96.25	577,500
500,000	A. C. Line 1st cons. 4s......	91.00	455,000
500,000	Con. Gas conv. deb. 6s......	*110.00	550,000
500,000	Prov. of Qu. 5-yr. 5s........	99.75	498,750

It appears that the total investments of the Foundation on December 31, 1915, had a cash value of $104,933,739, and that the Standard Oil stocks included in them comprised $49,429,858. The bond holdings of the Foundation then had a cash value of $40,893,315, and the stock holdings, other than the Standard Oil issues, a value of $14,610,566. Following is a table in which are shown the bond and stock holdings in all properties where they amount to more than $1,000,000, but not including the Oil stocks:

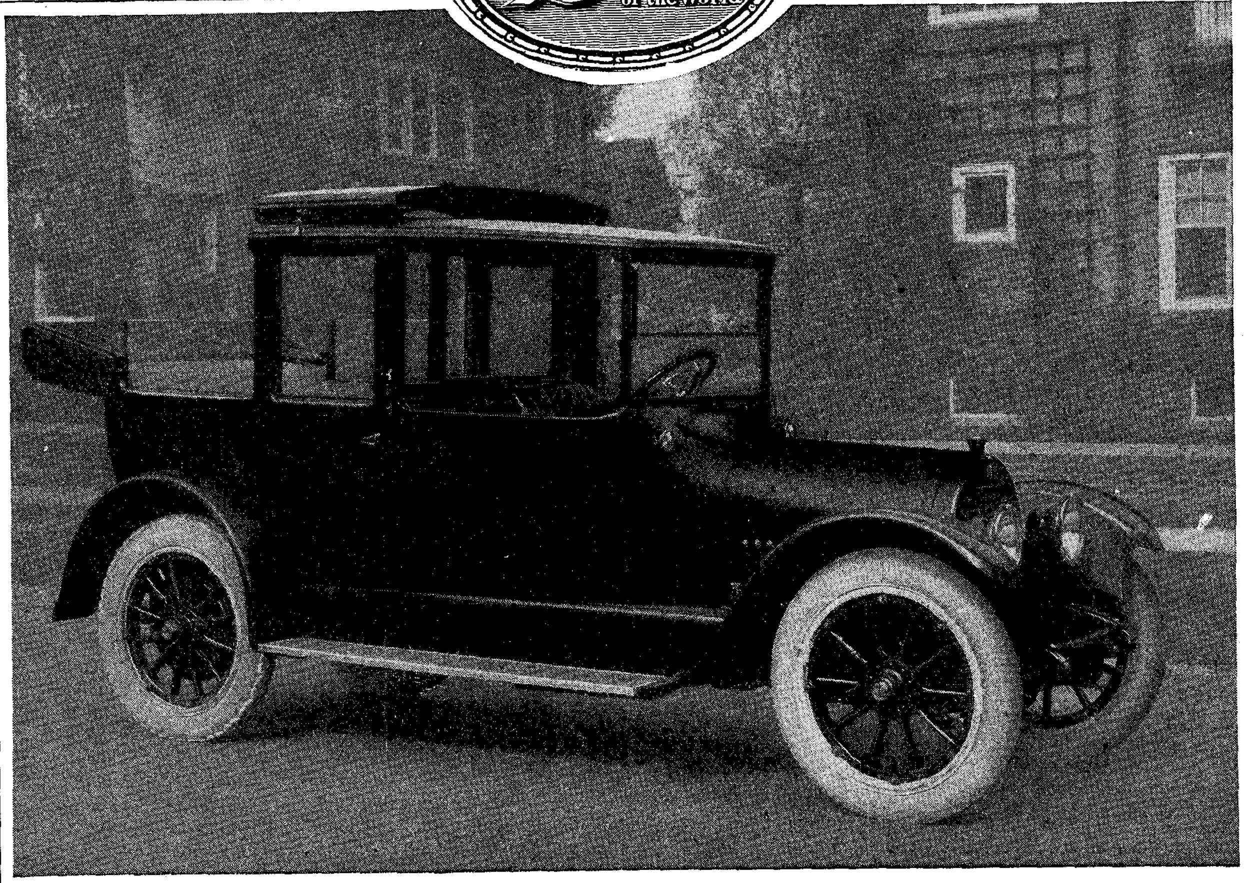
Bonds	*Issue*	*Price*	*Cost*
$1,305,000	Chic. C. & C. Rys. coll. 3s..	85	$1,109,250
2,000,000	Colorado Ind. 1st 5s.......	80	1,600,000
3,692,000	Int. Mer. Marine 4½s.....	55	2,030,600
2,673,000	Lake Shore deb. 4s, 1931...	92	2,459,160
3,140,000	Magnolia Petrol. 1st 6s....	100	3,140,000
1,325,000	M., K. & T. gen. 4½s.....	84	1,113,000
2,198,000	Missouri Pac. 40-yr. 4s.....	60	1,318,800
1,303,000	N. Y., C. & St. L. deb. 4s...	87	1,133,610
1,500,000	Penn. R. R. gen. 4½s......	98.25	1,473,750
2,000,000	St. L. & San Fr. ref. 4s.....	76	1,520,000
4,039,000	Western Pacific 1st 5s......	69	2,786,910
Shares			
21,100	Atchison common.........	95.95	2,009,908
17,530	Chic. C. & C. Rys. pf.......	68.1875	1,212,857
20,000	Conso. Gas. of N. Y.......	127.50	2,550,000
10,000	Manhattan Ry............	128.775	1,287,750
29,900	National Lead common....	50	1,495,000

The Foundation had $1,525,517 cash on hand December 31, 1915.

MOTOR-CAR TRAVEL GREATER THAN STEAM-RAILROAD TRAVEL

From statistics recently compiled it appears that motor-cars now perform a greater transportation service than do the pas-

Cadillac
Standard of the World



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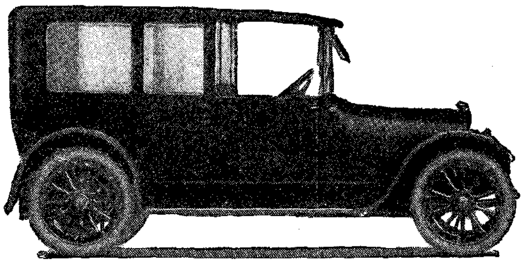

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senger-cars on steam-railroads. These statistics are, however, by no means exact, and yet they are believed to be within reason. Such has been the growth of motor-transportation, that predictions are made that by another year the amount of transportation by motor may double the amount done by steam-railroads. It has long been contended that the automobile was depriving the railroads of a considerable part of their passenger revenue. More and more is this contention being verified. At the same time, it has to be borne in mind that a considerable part of the motor-transportation would not be done at all by railroads if the automobile did not exist. Some interesting comment on such data as are available appeared recently in *The Wall Street Journal* as follows:

"Automobile-trade authorities agree that the opening of 1917 will see no less than 3,000,000 passenger-automobiles in use. The same authorities put the average annual mileage per car at 6,000 miles as a minimum. Neither of these figures appears to be at all inflated. On that basis the motor-car mileage for next year would be 18,000,000,000. If the average load for all cars, all trips, is three passengers, the passenger-mileage by motor for 1917 will be 54,000,000,000. The traffic of the railroads now amounts to about 35,000,000,000 of passenger-miles annually. If the average motor-car load be put as low as two passengers, the accomplishment of next year's motors would still be 36,000,000,000, a trifle more than that of the railroads. It is probable that two passengers is too low for the average motor-load.

"For two or three years railroad men have recognized a relative decline in passenger traffic and earnings, despite the fact that this business does not ordinarily fluctuate as widely as freight traffic between good and bad commercial periods. The automobile has frequently been cited as a factor, but until recently its importance in this regard has nowhere been fully recognized. The enormous increase in motor output since the middle of 1915 is now beginning to reveal its logical consequences for other modes of travel.

"In the year ended June 30, 1916, the railroads enjoyed record gross earnings, but the passenger revenues, altho they were well above those of 1915, were below the level of two previous years, whereas the freight earnings were far ahead of those of any previous year. How the passenger and freight revenues of the Class I or larger roads for 1916 compare with those of earlier years is shown below:

	Ratio of Gain in 1916	
Over	*Passenger*	*Freight*
1915	8.5%	21.2%
1914	*1.5	16.9
1913	*0.7	12.6
1912	5.3	26.9
1911	4.2	28.0
1910	8.7	27.6
1909	21.9	47.0
1908	21.3	48.7

*Decrease.

"Large-scale production of automobiles began in 1911 and was first reflected in the June 30 total of automobiles in the country for 1912. It is significant that railroad-passenger earnings for 1916 were only 4.2 per cent. above 1911 and 5.3 per cent. above 1912, whereas the expansion of freight earnings was 28 per cent. over 1911 and 26.9 per cent. over 1912. In the eight years from 1908 to 1916 railroad-passenger revenues gained 21 per cent. as against a gain of over 48 per cent. in freight. In the eight years to 1909 the gain in passenger revenues was 60 per cent. and in freight 51 per cent. Here is another clear indication of the recent drag upon the passenger business of the steam-railroads.

"Probably the nearest approach to a reasonable comparison of freight and pas-

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senger earnings with the automobile equipment of the country may be had by setting the rate of gain in railroad revenues for each year over those of the preceding year down alongside the number of automobiles in use at the close of each fiscal year. This is done below:

	Yearly Gain Passenger Revenue	Yearly Gain Freight Revenue	No. Autos in Use June 30
1916	8.5%	21.2%	2,900,000
1915	*9.2	*3.4	2,075,000
1914	0.8	*3.8	1,750,000
1913	6.1	12.8	1,254,000
1912	*1.1	0.8	1,010,000
1911	4.3	*0.5	675,000
1910	12.1	15.1	473,000
1909	*0.5	1.3	295,000

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* Decrease.

"It will be seen that the correspondence between multiplying automobiles and relatively falling passenger revenues is not close. Too many other factors affect railroad travel. But it will also be seen that in 1912, the first year in which autos passed the million mark, passenger revenues recorded a slight decrease against a slight gain in freight, and that the next year passenger revenue gained only 6 per cent. against nearly 13 per cent. for freight. In 1914 passenger revenues made a trifling gain against a noteworthy loss of freight revenue, but the next year the ratio of loss in passenger revenue was nearly three times that in freight, despite the traffic to the two Pacific Coast expositions. And the gain in 1916, despite abounding prosperity, was at the rate of hardly more than a third the ratio of freight gain and did not even make up the loss of the year before.

"Automobile competition affects chiefly the railroads serving the thickly settled eastern portions of the country, the big cities and recreation regions. Little actual commuting is done by auto, but the commuter's family uses the motor to and from town by preference, and the family's movements make two-cent business, as compared with about a seven-mill rate on commutation. A really tremendous volume of summer-tourist travel is now done by automobile, especially on the good roads of New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania."

WHAT LIVING NOW COSTS, AND FORMERLY COST, IN GREAT BRITAIN

In the London *Statist* was recently printed a table, showing in an index-number the monthly figures of living costs in Great Britain since the war began, this number having risen from 81.2 in June, 1914, to 150.8 in November, 1916. With these figures were given others for certain full years back as far as 1809 as follows:

Annual Figures	Index-No.	Monthly Figures Since War Began	Index-No.		Index-No.
1809	189	June, 1914	81.2	Oct., 1915	110.0
1818	159	July, "	82.4	Nov., "	113.1
'90–99	66	Aug., "	87.9	Dec., "	118.4
'06–15	82	Sept., "	89.3	Jan., 1916	123.6
1880	88	Oct., "	89.8	Feb., "	127.0
1896	61	Nov., "	88.8	Mar., "	130.4
1906	77	Dec., "	91.6	Apr., "	134.2
1907	80	Jan., 1915	96.4	May, "	135.4
1908	73	Feb., "	100.9	June, "	131.0
1909	74	Mar., "	103.7	July, "	130.5
1910	78	Apr., "	105.9	Aug., "	134.5
1911	80	May, "	107.2	Sept., "	134.4
1912	85	June, "	106.4	Oct., "	141.5
1913	85	July, "	106.4	Nov., "	150.8
1914	85	Aug., "	107.0		
1915	108	Sept., "	107.8		

The Statist's index-number was based on the wholesale prices of forty-five commodities. Since November 1, the last month for which the above table gives the index-number, wholesale prices in Great Britain have shown further increases. These were more marked during the month of November than in any month since August, 1914, the first month of the war,

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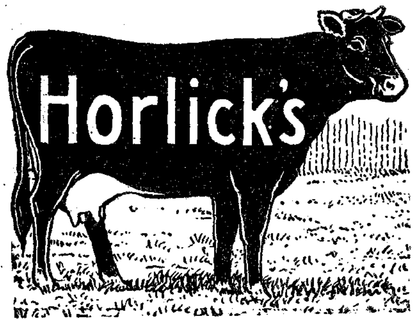

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when many trade currents were disturbed and a good deal of confusion in consequence existed. *The Statist* has comments to make on its table as follows:

"The index-number of the forty-five commodities we take for our purpose was 6.6 per cent. higher at the end of November than at the close of October, the November figure being 150.8, compared with 141.5 for October. Prices have not touched so high a level since 1818, for which year the number was 159. Indeed, it is apparent that unless drastic steps are taken to curtail consumption, prices may approach the extraordinarily high level touched during the Napoleonic wars. The only index-numbers taken out for that period are those of Professor Jevons, who compiled his data on a somewhat different basis from that adopted subsequently by Mr. Sauerbeck. However, in a Government return—"Wholesale and Retail Commodities"—compiled by the Board of Trade in 1903, there is published an extremely valuable chart, showing the movement of prices throughout the nineteenth century. As explained in the chart, the course of prices during the early part of the century is based on Professor Jevons's index-number, and between 1846 and 1871 on that of Mr. Sauerbeck, but in order to make the record continuous necessary adjustments were made in Professor Jevons's figures. The chart shows that the index-number of prices of commodities rose in 1809 to about 189, from which it fell in 1816, the year after peace was declared, to 110.

"Altho the index-number for November this year exceeded 150, and for December may show no reduction, the average number for the current year will not, of course, be anything like this figure, inasmuch as prices, as shown in the above table, have been on an ascending scale throughout the year, with the exception of a temporary dip in June and July. On this occasion we present the table in a somewhat different form, in order to show price movements as gaged by our index-number for each month since war began. Until the close of this month it will not be possible to ascertain the number for 1916, for annual numbers are compiled on a somewhat different basis from the monthly figures, but so far as can be seen at present it will be somewhere between 130 and 140, or the highest since 1818.

"Practically without exception, every one of the forty-five commodities rose in price last month, the only instances of lower prices being flour and pork, which were both a shade cheaper, and potatoes, which were substantially lower. The rise in prices was more marked in textiles than in any other class, the index-number for textiles being 10.2 per cent. higher. Here there was all-round appreciation in prices, the feature being the further sharp advance in cotton. The end-of-the-month quotation for American middling was 12.11d. per pound, after having touched 12.51d. a few days before. Just two years ago the price was only 4.28d. The number for sundry materials was 9.4 per cent. higher, the most noteworthy increases in prices in this section being in soda."

Still later figures sent over by cable gave the index-number of *The Economist*, of London, for the end of December, which showed "a sensational advance over November." For all commodities except tea, sugar, and minerals, new high records were recorded, the end-of-December number being 4,908, which was an advance of 129 points over the number for the end of November. Details and comments on the subject as given in a cable dispatch to *The Journal of Commerce* are as follows:

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is 312 points higher than the end-of-October record. The average of the commodities on which the index-number is based is 2,200, and the advance now recorded is thus more than 123 per cent. above the average. One month ago the figure was 117 per cent. above the average, making a net rise of 5 per cent. on the month. The advances in December (except for minerals) were all more or less marked. The column for cereals and meat at 1,294 is 116½ higher on the month, other foodstuffs (tea, sugar, etc.) at 553 are 5 points lower, textiles at 1,124½ are 33½ points higher, minerals at 850½ are 26 points lower, and heavy goods, such as timber and leather, at 1,112 are 10 points higher. The following is a table of the recent monthly capitulations of *The Economist*, the figures in each case being those of the close of the month:

	Cereals and Meat	*Other Food (Tea, Sugar, Etc.)*	*Textiles*	*Minerals*
Basis—Average, 1901–5	500	300	500	400
1915				
October	834	443½	681	631½
November	871½	444	691	667½
December	897	446	735	711½
1916				
January	946½	465	782½	761½
February	983	520½	805½	801½
March	949½	503	796½	851
April	970½	511	794½	895
May	1,024	529	805	942
June	989	520	794	895
July	961	525	797	881
August	999½	531½	882	873
September	1,018	536½	937	858½
October	1,124½	543	990½	850½
November	1,177½	558	1,091	850½
December	1,294	553	1,124½	824½

Miscellaneous

	Timber, Leather, Rubber, Etc.	*Total Index-No.*	*Percentage change*
Basis—Average, 1901–5	500	2,200	100
1915			
October	781	3,371	153
November	826	3,500	159
December	848½	3,634	165.1
1916			
January	884½	3,840	174.5
February	897½	4,008	182.2
March	913	4,013	182.4
April	1,019	4,190	190.4
May	1,019	4,319	196.3
June	1,015	4,213	191.5
July	1,040	4,204	191.1
August	1,086	4,372	198.5
September	1,073	4,423	200.1
October	1,087	4,596	204.3
November	1,102	4,779	217.1
December	1,112	4,908	223.0

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		Parity	*Dec. 21*	*Prem. Per Cent.*
Sweden	100 kroner	$26.80	$29.20	9
Norway	100 kroner	26.80	27.85	4
Denmark	100 kroner	26.80	27.00	1
Holland	100 florins	40.20	40.87	1½
Spain	100 pesetas	19.30	20.90	8
Greece	100 drachmæ	19.30	19.48	1
Switzerland	1 dollar	Frs. 5.18	Frs. 5.02	3

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for these neutral states is the large amount of goods which they have been able to sell to the belligerents at top prices. He says in detail:

"The three Scandinavian countries sell chiefly to Germany, but also to Russia and England. Sweden profits in addition to this from the large transit traffic which is carried on between England and Russia, and this explains the very high premium Swedish kroners command. Holland's best customers are Germany and England, and her currency already saw a premium of about 8 per cent. in New York City when she was able to import American goods, which she sold again with good profit in Germany. But the increasing pressure of the English blockade has curtailed this very profitable trade for Holland and Scandinavia to a very large extent. Switzerland, surrounded by belligerents and without any access to the open sea, did not enjoy the same advantages as the other neutral nations. She had great difficulties in getting England's permission for importing American raw materials for her own consumption, but nevertheless she was able to sell her home-made products at very good prices to the neighboring belligerents, chiefly Germany and France. Her currency has lately commanded a premium.

"Spain, the most powerful neutral in Europe, is at present coining money in supplying France with various products. Her currency, which in peaceful times used to be a considerable discount, commands now a premium of 8 per cent.

"These six nations, Spain, Holland, Switzerland, and the three Scandinavian countries, will certainly keep out of the world-war. The Government banks of these six countries have increased their gold holdings during the last year by about 50 per cent. They are flooded with gold, and the Scandinavian countries practically demonetized gold; they relieved the Government banks of the duty of taking gold and issuing bank-notes against it, thus making further gold-imports impossible.

"Greece, torn by civil war and threatened by revolution, with part of her territory occupied by troops of the Entente, is still nominally neutral. Her merchant marine has profited by the high freight-rates, and she has also been able to sell some supplies to the belligerents. Her currency commands a premium of 1 per cent. during a time when the French currency, with the same par value, is at a discount of about 13 per cent.

"As far as non-European neutrals are concerned, the Argentine is selling her surplus products with good profit to the Entente Powers, and her currency is at a premium of about 3 per cent.

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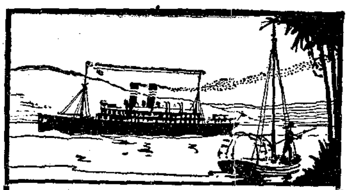

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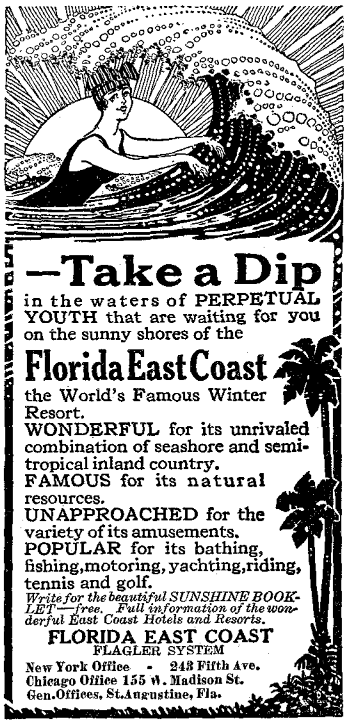

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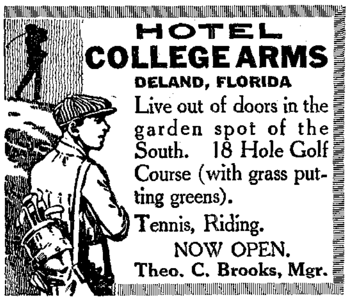

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. T. H.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Is the word *but* incorrect or superfluous in the following:—'In my answer I stated that the color was blue. I now believe that it was yellow. *I have no doubt but that* the records you have will show whether the color was really blue or yellow?' Does the use of this word 'but' imply the phrase 'the doubt' immediately after it, in which event the phrase would seem to imply that the writer doubts that the paper will show what he really believes it will show?"

But is in many cases redundant before *that*. The omission or insertion of *but* often reverses the meaning. "I have no fear *that* he will do it," and "I have no fear *but that* he will do it" have contrary senses, the former indicating the feeling of certainty *that he will not do it*, and the latter the feeling of certainty *that he will do it*. From this it will be seen that the construction of the sentence in question is correct without "but."

"A. DeV.," Seattle, Wash.—"I note in the works of current and recent writers the frequent terminating of a sentence with the personal possessive pronoun, and I would like to know if it is an improved mode in the use of language."

It is merely a question of taste with a writer whether a sentence he composes end with a possessive pronoun or not. The usage is ancient enough. "Nor anything that is *his*" (Exodus xx: 17, Prayer-book Version).

"O. B. P.," Sydney, N. S.—"Is the following sentence, appearing in the announcement of a recent edition of a certain dictionary, correct? 'After the etymology *comes* the definitions.' (2) What is the meaning and derivation of the word *dracula?*"

(1) The sentence you quote is ungrammatical. One of the best-known rules of grammar is that the verb must agree with its subject in number, and the sentence, according to this rule, should, therefore, read, "After the etymology *come* the definitions." (2) The word *dracula* is New Latin (from Latin *draco*, a dragon) and means "A little serpent, or dragon." The word is the title of a book by Abraham (Bram) Stoker.

"C. W.," Brockport, N. Y.—"'Isn't it pretty?' 'Hasn't he nice eyes?' 'Doesn't that sound sweet?' 'You can come, can you not?' Questions in this form seem to assume an affirmative answer. What is the process of reasoning that makes a negative interrogative particle assume the affirmative? Not all sentences built on this plan do seem to imply, 'Yes'—*e. g.*, 'Wasn't she ready?' 'Couldn't you find it?' 'Why isn't the principle consistent?' Is it anything more than a convention of language that gives the first four sentences an affirmative implication? A similar construction may appear in German, Latin, or French, so it is not English idiom."

You will find on consideration that all negative interrogations imply an affirmative answer. "Wasn't she ready" is only another way of stating, "Surely she was ready," even tho the speaker suspects that such was not the case. The negative form of the question introduces a challenge, and it is difficult to see how the idea could be expressed in any other way.

"H. E. K.," Manila, P. I.—"Kindly let me know whether the following sentences are correct.—George Eliot in 'The Mill on the Floss,' Book II, Chapter II, paragraph 4, says: 'When Mr. Tulliver got louder and *more angry* in narration.' Why not *angrier?* Quoting from a sentence before me: 'The raptorial claw is much *more slender* than that of *L. multifasciata*.' Why not *much slenderer*?"

Both forms, *more angry* and *angrier*, are good English, and the fact that the dictionaries record the inflections *angrier* and *angriest* is to indicate that they are formed irregularly, changing the *y* to *i*. As to the second sentence which you submit, you can say *slenderer* if you choose, but the LEXICOGRAPHER prefers *more slender*. Both forms are good English.

"R. J.," Tahlequah, Okla.—"Please send me the correct form of the following sentence: 'Macaulay's style of writing is graphic.'"

This sentence is correct. One of the definitions of the word *graphic* is "Describing with pictorial effect; clearly, vividly, and accurately expressed; portraying with vividness; as, a *graphic* account."

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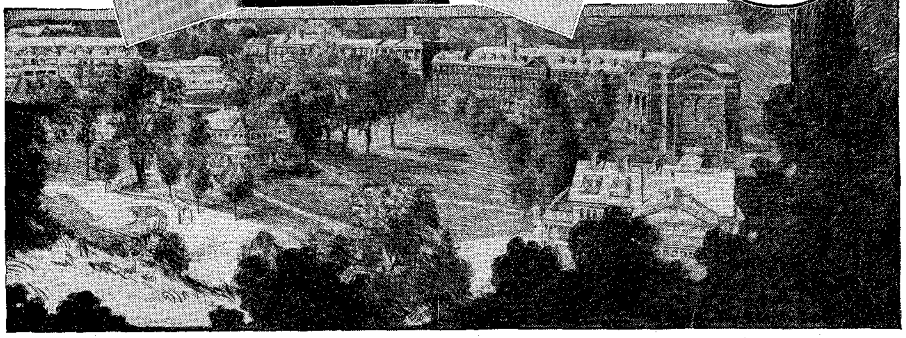
Virginia Hot Springs
The Cure
Hot Springs, Virginia



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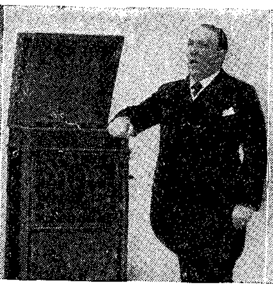

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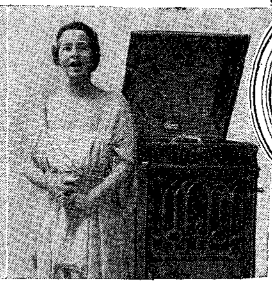

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ELIZABETH SPENCER
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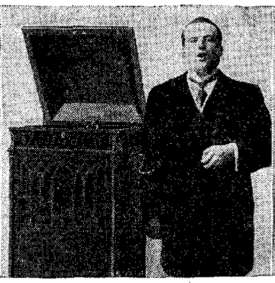

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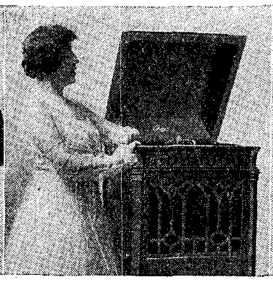

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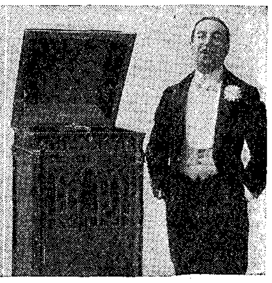
Concert Contralto



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